

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sunny. Temp. 33-37 (4-9). Tomorrow: Similar.
Yesterday's temp. 37-34 (3-1). LONDON: Sunny.
Temp. 41-36 (5-2). Tomorrow: Similar. Yesterday's
temp. 41-37 (5-3). CHANNEL: Smooth. Yesterday's
temp. 38-33 (10-11). NEW YORK: Rain.
Temp. 45-33 (10-11). Yesterday's temp. 28-37 (14-9).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Exchange Rates
London 1.46
Paris 1.36
Frankfurt 1.36
Geneva 1.36
Zurich 1.36
Basel 1.36
Bern 1.36
Brussels 1.36
Luxembourg 1.36
Austria 1.36
Switzerland 1.36
Italy 1.36
Spain 1.36
Portugal 1.36
Greece 1.36
Turkey 1.36
U.S. Military 1.36
Yugoslavia 1.36



"Healthy" President Nixon after physical. With him is Rear Adm. F. B. Ballenger.

Football Czar Rebuffs Nixon-In Round 1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—National Football League commissioner Pete Rozelle today refused a request by President Nixon to televise locally all playoff games that were sold out 48 hours in advance of kickoff, Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst announced.

In a statement released by the Justice Department, Mr. Kleindienst said the Nixon administration would strongly urge the new Congress to re-examine pro football's anti-trust exemption and would seek legislation which, he said, "is more in keeping with the public interest."

Pronounced Healthy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—President Nixon had a two-hour physical checkup today. His doctor said that all results were fine but that Mr. Nixon does not get adequate exercise.

Air Force Maj. Gen. Walter R. Tkach, the President's personal physician, accompanied Mr. Nixon to the National Naval

Medical Center in suburban Bethesda, Md., for the examination and later told newsmen the only finding that varied from last year's result was a slight drop in blood pressure. "I'm not concerned about that," the physician said. "It's in the normal range."

"I'm still concerned about exercise," Gen. Tkach said, adding that he suggested Mr. Nixon go to Florida once a month for swimming. "He still refuses to play golf. He says it takes too much time."

On leaving the hospital, Mr. Nixon chatted briefly with the commander, Rear Adm. F. P. Ballenger, about the serious illness of former President Harry S. Truman in Kansas City, Mo.

Turning to reporters, Mr. Nixon remarked: "We all hope we're that good at 88."

3d B-52 Lost; Poles Charge Ship Is Sunk

SAIGON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The United States kept up the war's heaviest bombardment of the Hanoi-Haiphong area of North Vietnam today and the U.S. Command reported the loss of another B-52 heavy bomber, an A-7 fighter-bomber and seven more fliers.

A report from Warsaw said three Polish sailors were killed when U.S. planes bombed and sank the Polish cargo ship *Josef Conrad* in Haiphong harbor.

The admitted U.S. losses since the bombings were resumed Monday rose to three B-52s, two fighter-bombers, including one of the Air Force's \$16-million swing-wing F-111s, and 15 fliers missing.

Hanoi asserted that two more B-52s and four more fighter-bombers were shot down last night and early today in the second night of the attack. Earlier, it announced the names of six B-52 crewmen it said were captured Monday night and yesterday.

Destroyer Hit

The U.S. Command reported that two sailors were killed when a North Vietnamese shore battery put a five-foot hole in an upper deck of the destroyer *Goldborough* yesterday. Three crewmen were wounded and a crew berthing area was heavily damaged, but the Navy said the destroyer kept on firing.

The North Vietnamese radio said the Polish ship was hit by U.S. bombers yesterday morning, damaging its loading cranes on the stern, blowing a big hole in a lifeboat and wounding four crew members.

The ship's owners said in Warsaw, however, that the 5,730-ton ship was sunk and that three sailors were killed. A spokesman for Poland's state-run Ocean Lines said the *Josef Conrad* had been in Haiphong since the harbor was mined by the United States several months ago and on maintenance crew was aboard.

The U.S. Command gave no details on the second night of attacks on the Hanoi-Haiphong region, maintaining one of the densest news blackouts of the war. But U.S. officials said scores of B-52s pounded the Hanoi-Haiphong corridor during the night, and there appeared to be no lull in the raids. Hundreds of fighter-bombers also are taking part.

Densely Populated Areas

Radios Hanoi said U.S. planes "again bombed several densely populated areas of Hanoi and Haiphong." The North Vietnamese news agency said the bombing had turned Hanoi into a "huge battle site," with many civilians killed or wounded, while in Haiphong, a great number of houses along busy streets and many suburbs, causing the death of many civilians, mostly women, children and aged people.

The radio said that 215 persons were killed and 328 were wounded in the raids on Hanoi Monday and yesterday. In Haiphong, it added, 45 persons were killed and 131 wounded on Monday alone.

Hanoi reiterated that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Continues Heaviest Raids Yet on Hanoi-Haiphong Area



FROM HANOI—Photo monitored in Tokyo with this caption: Debris of the B-52 shot down by Hanoi armed forces (left), and part of the outfit of one crewman of the B-52 shot down in Hanoi area on December 18, 1972.

Amplify Kissinger Report

U.S. Officials Contend Hanoi Has Decided to Stall on Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP).—U.S. officials said today that they believe Hanoi has made a tactical decision to stall on, but not necessarily scuttle, the proposed Vietnam peace agreement.

The officials also said it was clear that North Vietnam would not come to a peace agreement in the very near future. They said Hanoi must now make the next move to get negotiations started again.

The officials briefed newsmen in an amplification of the report given by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger Saturday on the setback in the private Paris sessions with Hanoi's Le Duc Tho.

The officials, who spoke under rules not allowing quotation by name, said no date had yet been set for another meeting between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho.

The officials speculated that North Vietnam may want to see whether President Nixon will run into difficulties with the incoming Congress over continuing U.S. participation in the war, or that it is looking for widening differences between Washington and Saigon or for Communist gains on the battlefield.

U.S. intelligence has picked up reports of North Vietnamese movements indicating further planned military endeavors in South Vietnam, they said.

They said the reports include those of personnel movements by the North Vietnamese forces and of movements of armor and tracked vehicles in North Vietnam, some of which have proceeded into Laos.

Damage 'Very Significant'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—"Very significant damage" has been inflicted on military targets in North Vietnam by American bombers, the Pentagon continued

today, as the aerial pounding of the North's heartland continued into its third day.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry W. Friedman refused to give specific targets in the almost round-the-clock raids by huge B-52s and other American bombers against Hanoi, Haiphong and other areas.

Instead, he identified "target categories" that include rail yards, ship yards, command and control facilities, warehouses and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pontiff Decries New Bombing

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI, his voice breaking with emotion, today denounced the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and said that peace should be achieved through negotiation.

The 78-year-old Pontiff, looking deeply upset over the news from Vietnam, said 3,000 pilgrims attending his weekly general audience that military operations should be replaced by fair and generous negotiations.

Talks in Paris Slated Today And Saturday

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—In talks against renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam today and Saturday, U.S. officials said, the North Vietnamese "are not going to break off the technical talks."

Another session of the discussions was scheduled for Saturday. Henry Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho said last week that the "experts' meetings would continue despite the deadlock of their secret talks."

However, despite the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, tomorrow's semi-public peace talks session was still scheduled to be held.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, chief Viet Cong delegate to the semi-public talks, left for home on the eve of the 17th four-party session, saying that she had to conduct the Provisional Revolutionary Government, "somewhere in South Vietnam," on the new U.S. air strikes and the negotiation deadlock.

Earlier this week, after the United States began new bombing on North Vietnam, the Communist negotiators had threatened to boycott both the U.S.-North Vietnamese experts' talks and the semi-public session that brings together U.S., South Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives.

Agenda Ignored. While Hanoi's vice-minister of foreign affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, today went through with the formality of meeting with the U.S. expert team, headed by Raymond Johnson, the North Vietnamese negotiators, who discussed scheduled items at the session, an aide said.

The North Vietnamese spokesman said Mr. Thach read a formal statement of protest, which said that the renewed U.S. bombing violated "pledges repeated many times by the American side to end bombing north of the 20th parallel during the negotiations and until the end of these negotiations."

Mr. Thach asserted that the new attacks were intended to force North Vietnam to surrender. He rejected again the U.S. assertion that the air strikes were to help a Communist buildup that posed a "new ground offensive."

David Lamberton, press spokesman for the U.S. experts' delegation, declined to discuss details of today's meeting, but he said that Mr. Thach had agreed, after making his protest, to meet again on Saturday.

Mrs. Binh told reporters before leaving Paris: "The situation in Vietnam is at present very grave as a result of the intensification of the criminal American bombing of North Vietnam."

Planning a stopover in Moscow, to join celebrations of the Soviet Union's 50th anniversary, and also stops in Beijing and Hanoi, Mrs. Binh said: "After my visit to Moscow, I shall return to my (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

7 Slain in Ulster Violence

Nonjury Trials Urged in N. Ireland

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—A government-appointed commission called today for drastic changes in Northern Ireland's legal system to help stamp out terrorism and to make men suspected of possessing guns or explosives prove their innocence.

Its recommendations included giving British troops wider powers of arrest, scrapping the jury system in terrorist trials and setting up special detention camps for teen-agers convicted of aiding guerrillas.

The Diplock Commission, set up under former High Court Judge Lord Diplock in October to suggest methods of curbing terrorism in Ulster, said the commission should be on guerrilla suspects to prove their innocence.

Too many persons "undoubtedly guilty of terrorist crimes" are walking out of Northern Ireland's courts scot free, it charged.

The commission urged that troops be granted special powers to detain terrorist suspects and hold them four hours for an identity check without recourse to the courts.

It branded the teen-age guerrillas "a direct menace to human life" and called for tougher sentences against youngsters convicted of terrorism.

The commission warned that "the jury system as a means for trying terrorist crimes is under strain" in Ulster.

"It may not have broken down yet, but we think the time is already ripe to forestall its doing so," the commission said.

Widespread intimidation of witnesses, sectarian prejudice and Protestant domination in the province make jury trials impracticable, it asserted.

"Apart from the fact that Protestants outnumber Catholics by about two to one, the property qualification for jury service is more likely to be possessed by Protestants than Catholics," it said.

"We think that matters have

now reached a stage in Northern Ireland at which it would not be safe to continue to rely on methods hitherto used for securing impartial trial by a jury of terrorist crimes, particularly if the trend toward increased use of violence by loyalist extremists were to continue."

This was seen as a move to prepare for more trouble from Protestant militants, who have repeatedly warned they will fight if the British do not restore the province's full control of internal security.

The commission urged that ter-

rorist trials be heard by judges only, but with the normal rules of evidence and right of appeal.

The commission warned that if the province's legal system were weakened any further "it might take generations to rebuild, for in Northern Ireland memories are very long."

On the crucial detention question, it said, "The only hope of restoring the efficiency of criminal courts of law... is by using an extra-judicial process to deprive of their ability to operate in Northern Ireland those ter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Communist Leaders Gather For Soviet 50th Anniversary

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Soviet and other Communist leaders assembled here today for celebrations marking the Soviet Union's 50th anniversary. The gathering could provide a forum for harsher criticism of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

Among the foreign guests will be Hanoi Politburo member Truong Chinh and the Viet Cong's Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, who is stopping over here on her way home from the Paris talks.

Communist indignation also could be heightened by reports today of Polish casualties when American bombers hit a Polish freighter in the North Vietnamese port of Haiphong.

The Kremlin today followed last night's statement condemning the stepped-up bombing with a message of support to the Viet Cong on its 15th anniversary. The message was signed by the three top Kremlin leaders and pledged "all-out aid and support."

Reports of Bombing. Today's Moscow papers carried reports of the bombing of Hanoi and Pravia had a cartoon of a two-faced Uncle Sam with a bomb in one hand and a pencil poised over a text in the other. The arm holding the pencil was twisted into knots.

The union of the Soviet peoples, formed in 1922, will be celebrated with speeches and rallies throughout the country.

The ceremonies will open tomorrow with a televised meeting in the Kremlin of the Communist party Central Committee and of the Supreme Soviet, the nation's legislature.

Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, who celebrated his 66th birthday today, will address the session.

The Communist party chiefs of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East

Germany and Poland arrived here today for the celebrations. All the Warsaw Pact leaders are now in Moscow except for Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, who was expected later today.

A Yugoslav state and Communist party delegation and a Mongolian delegation also have arrived.

China and Albania are not sending delegations. Cuban Premier Fidel Castro arrived yesterday.

The speculation is based on both reasonable deductions and intangible evidence. Despite Mr. Kissinger's news conference last Saturday, there is uncertainty about the reasons for the collapse of the Paris talks, and the brief White House announcement Monday about the bombing fell short of an explanation of why it was ordered.

Summed up, the speculation amounts to a feeling that the concessions made by Hanoi in October, which were reported by Mr. Kissinger Oct. 26 as the breakthrough to a settlement, were not seen in the same light

by Mr. Nixon after Saigon's objections became known.

This view holds that Mr. Nixon decided subsequently to order Mr. Kissinger to seek a "lighter" settlement than originally envisaged, one that up to now Hanoi has not been willing to accept.

[The White House said today that President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have "a unity of point of view" on how to seek a peace settlement in Vietnam. A spokesman denied there had been any rift between the two on how Mr. Kissinger conducted negotiations with the North Vietnamese, United Press International reported.]

Despite the differences, if any, there seems no reason to doubt that Mr. Kissinger serves the President as a loyal assistant.

However, it is also not the first time that rumors have circulated about supposed differences between the outspoken, brilliant former Harvard professor and the President.

One theory expressed in recent

News Analysis: Differences Between Kissinger, Nixon on Talks?

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—In the aftermath of the breakdown of the Paris negotiations, and the renewed bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, some diplomats, officials and newsmen are wondering aloud whether any possible strains have developed between President Nixon and his chief negotiator and foreign policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger.

The speculation is based on both reasonable deductions and intangible evidence. Despite Mr. Kissinger's news conference last Saturday, there is uncertainty about the reasons for the collapse of the Paris talks, and the brief White House announcement Monday about the bombing fell short of an explanation of why it was ordered.

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days in Washington is that when Mr. Kissinger, in his news conference of Oct. 26, said, "Peace is at hand," he was speaking both for the President and for himself, but that when Mr. Kissinger met with the press last Saturday to blame Hanoi for the breakdown in the negotiations, he was speaking almost entirely for the President.

It was not by accident, proponents of this view say, that when Mr. Kissinger reported his inability to reach an accord, he put it this way: "We have not yet reached an agreement that the President considers just and fair."

Although Mr. Kissinger complained about Hanoi's negotiating tactics, he seemed to speak more in sorrow than in anger.

"The negotiations have had the character where a settlement was always just within our reach," he said, "and was always pulled just beyond our reach when we attempted to grasp it."

But was the fault for the failure to reach an agreement

solely Hanoi's? Here the confusion is heightened.

There is some evidence that Mr. Kissinger believed that Saigon was at least equally to blame for the impasse, and that instead of directing all American fury at Hanoi, pressure might have been also applied on President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam.

Officials have said that the debate in Paris revolved around American efforts to get Hanoi to reaffirm its support for making the Demilitarized Zone between North Vietnam and South Vietnam a temporary border.

Mr. Kissinger said Saturday that Hanoi had agreed to such language early in the week of Nov. 20 but withdrew its agreement Dec. 4. No one knows the reason, but it may have been because of the concern of the Viet Cong that such language would, in effect, deprive it of being an equal power in North Vietnam and make it a subordinate force, backed by "illegal" North Vietnamese forces.

Even so, the United States

continued to press for the point. Presumably, this was done to make sure that South Vietnam would sign the agreement and not cause a political furore by compelling Washington and Hanoi to sign over its head.

After Mr. Kissinger came home to report to Mr. Nixon last week, the administration decided to blame Hanoi entirely for the breakdown of talks, thereby exonerating Saigon. Since then, Washington officials, in justifying the new bombing, have pointed to Mr. Kissinger's description of the situation as "a stalemate in serious negotiation."

The question remains whether the Demilitarized Zone was so important an issue that it should have been allowed to hold up agreement and so be used as a rationale for resuming the bombing.

Mr. Kissinger showed no particular concern about the Demilitarized Zone on and shortly after Oct. 26. His view, then, as reflected by his aides, was that of Hanoi as not interested in a cease-fire agreement as such.

Even so, the United States

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Big British Bettor Calls It a Day After Scared Bookies Retreat

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Philip Peters, the big bettor who frightened Britain's bookmakers, retired from the game last night with a defiant final splash of money.

He commanded a 50-man team that manipulated pari-mutuel returns and threatened to hit giant bookmaking firms with big losses.

He took advantage of bookmakers' no-limit payout with a complex system that distorted pari-mutuel returns at various horse and dog tracks.

After taking a severe beating from the Peters team, bookmakers did what they said they would never do—abandoned their no-limit guarantee on the type of bets favored by the manipulators.

"They have finally squeezed me out," Mr. Peters said. "The new bookmakers' rules went into effect yesterday morning. But Mr. Peters already had distributed money to his team for an evening dog-track meeting, so he decided to go ahead with a final fling even though the system was doomed."

"This is my swan song," he said.

Mr. Peters, 30, started his system with modest bets. He quickly had the bookies in trouble and was soon betting in thousands of pounds. He said he averaged a profit of 10 percent.

"I don't need to work," he said. "But I must do something. I fancy a holiday in east Africa. Maybe while I'm there I'll work out another system to beat the bookies."

Kidnappers Free Briton In Argentina

\$1-Million Ransom Reportedly Paid

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—British businessman Ronald Grove, who was kidnapped here 10 days ago, was released today after payment of an undisclosed ransom.

A British Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Grove was "very tired but otherwise in excellent health."

Sources here said that the ransom, paid by the Union International Company Ltd., Mr. Grove's employer, was equivalent to \$1 million.

The embassy spokesman said that Mr. Grove, 64-year-old managing director of the Frigerifico Anglo Co., a meat packing firm owned by Union, was freed in a Buenos Aires suburb at midnight.

He took a taxi to a friend's house and later was taken to the British Embassy, where he underwent a medical check.

Round of Golf

Mr. Grove was seized by the kidnappers as he drove from his suburban villa Dec. 10 for a Sunday morning round of golf.

Tape recordings and later letters said he was being well treated and that he was playing cards with his captors, reported to be young men who always wore masks in his presence.

Sources here said the kidnappers were believed to belong to the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

Both Mr. Grove's company and family maintained strict silence on the negotiations for his release. His wife left Argentina last weekend for an undisclosed destination. There were reports that she had gone either to Canada, where one of their three sons lives, or to Europe.

Portugal Plans Major Expansion Of Universities

LISBON, Dec. 20 (AP).—The Portuguese government today announced a vast new educational expansion program that will more than double the country's university system and break up its existing concentration in the capital and Coimbra.

Prof. Jose Veiga Simao, Minister of National Education, said that the program will extend a network of institutes of higher education into all regions of the nation within the next few years.

The government has budgeted more than four billion escudos (about \$150 million) for the initial construction work on four new universities, 10 new polytechnical institutes and at least nine new teachers colleges, he said.

The new universities will be built at Braga or Guimarães, in the underdeveloped region of Minho, in the north, in the central part of Portugal, probably at Aveiro, on the south bank of the Tagus near Lisbon, and at Evora, in southeastern Portugal. The enrollment at each would be kept between 8,000 and 10,000 students.

Civil Servants Strike in Italy

ROME, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Civil servants throughout Italy staged a 24-hour strike today and other stoppages threatened to leave Christmas vacationers without gasoline or money.

The nation's 300,000 civil servants walked off their jobs to protest what they consider excessive government grants to level civil servants at the expense of the rank and file. Road crews and fire brigades joined the strike, but firemen said they would answer emergency calls.

Bank clerks demanding a 19 percent pay raise have staged 60 hours of staggered strikes since Oct. 27, preventing many Italians from cashing their "13th-month" payments, or Christmas bonuses. All strikes have been staged by surprise, at different times in different banks.

Freedom For Bahamas

LONDON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Britain today promised independence to the Bahamas Islands, its colony off the coast of Florida, next July.

At present the 300,000 islanders have internal self-government. But Britain is responsible for foreign policy and defense.

Panel Urges Nonjury Trials For Terrorists in N. Ireland

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roists whose activities result in the intimidation of witnesses.

The only way to do that, it maintained, "is to put them in detention by an executive act and to keep them confined until they can be released without danger to the public safety and to the administration of criminal justice."

On the menace of the teen-

agers, the commission said the use made of children by terrorist groups is "one of the most troubling features" of Northern Ireland's troubles.

The Irish Republican Army "has frequently used boys to carry out serious acts of terrorism," it said. "Such youths have been known to shoot with intent to kill and to plant lethal explosives."

"So long as these are at liberty they are a direct menace to human life."

It urged that limitations on the court's power to sentence youngsters to detention should be lifted during the crisis.

7 Killed, 12 Wounded

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Terrorist gunmen killed at least seven men and wounded more than 12 today in Northern Ireland's bloodiest day in months.

Police sources here in the province's second city said that at least four men were slain and more than a dozen wounded when terrorists crashed into a packed pub late at night and sprayed the bar with machine-gun fire.

The raid followed three other hit-and-run shooting attacks that claimed three lives and raised the province's death toll to at least 675 in more than three years of violence.

The gunfire accompanied a series of bomb blasts that panicked Christmas shoppers.

Russia Rebuffs U.K. on Rockets

LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has rejected Britain's request to help in establishing a Soviet-made rocket into the hands of the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland, the Foreign Office announced tonight.

It said the British government regretted that the Soviet government had not felt able to help with these inquiries.

The IRA recently began using rocket launchers against the British security forces.

Bundestag Finally Votes 1972 Budget

BONN, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Bundestag today formally approved West Germany's 108-billion-mark budget for 1972.

The budget had been blocked by political disputes but already spent.

The Bundestag passed the budget on its third and final reading after 90 minutes of debate along partisan lines.

The passage confirmed a second reading vote yesterday. The budget now goes to the Bundestag for approval.

Why There Is No Market For Mistletoe

LONDON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Flower dealers winding up the night's business at Covent Garden, London's fruit and vegetable market, said today this is the worst year they have seen for sales of mistletoe.

"It's a different sort of age," a weary dealer said.

"When they strip off naked in Leicester Square you can see the reason why they don't need mistletoe today."

Kahane Becomes Israeli, Will Keep U.S. Citizenship

JERUSALEM, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Deciding against declaring him a threat to the public safety, the Interior Ministry granted Israeli citizenship today to Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defense League. He said he would remain an American as well.

Since his arrival from New York a year ago, the rabbi has been fined on conviction of disturbing the peace and has been arrested and released on bail as a suspect in an attempt to smuggle weapons overseas for attacks against Arab guerrillas.

Rabbi Kahane came to Israel after being convicted in the United States of a bombing conspiracy. He was put on five years' probation, fined \$5,000 and ordered never to discuss weapons publicly.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said Israeli officials studied Rabbi Kahane's application carefully and concluded there was no reason to deny him citizenship.

The JDL leader said he would take advantage of a clause in U.S. law that will allow him to retain his American citizenship even though he also is an Israeli.

He said the government's decision opens the way for him to head a JDL ticket in November's Israeli parliamentary elections, a plan he announced earlier in the year. He predicted that one or two seats in the 120-member body would be won.

Commonwealth Meeting

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Leaders of 31 Commonwealth nations will meet for wide-ranging summit talks in Ottawa on Aug. 2, 1973.



FRONT ROW SEAT—A frail and elderly Vietnamese woman found herself an unwilling spectator as South Vietnamese soldiers conducted a sweep recently in the hamlet of Thu Duc, 10 miles north of Saigon. Soldiers later evacuated the woman from the area.

Admits Third B-52 Loss

U.S. Continues Heaviest Air Raids

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bombing, despite its devastation, would not force it to accept President Nixon's peace terms.

"This path will only lead the United States to still heavier military, political and diplomatic defeats," said the North Vietnamese Army newspaper, Quan Doi Nhan Dan.

"The more the war is escalated, the longer will be the list of American casualties and captives, and the heavier the losses in aircraft, the United States will take," it added.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, reported from Hanoi that the latest American air raids had caused "heavy civilian casualties" and destroyed "thousands of homes" in the region of Hanoi.

The Tass dispatch asserted that the American raids last night and tonight had destroyed or severely damaged blocks of workers' housing, a hospital building, a movie theater, a student village at the Hanoi Polytechnical Institute, among other places. Some, it said, were not far from the center of the city.

The report gave no precise estimates of casualties although it specifically mentioned that "several students" at the Polytechnical Institute had been found dead under the wreckage of damaged buildings.

Several of the American air strikes were leveled directly at Hanoi's suburbs. Tass said, adding that around Haiphong, bombs kept falling "on densely populated blocks, main streets and suburbs."

While the U.S. Command has refused to disclose any of the targets being attacked, other sources indicated that they included radio transmitters, power stations and the two rail lines between Hanoi and China.

Hanoi radio's regular international and domestic broadcasts have been severely disrupted for the last two days and the cause appears to be bomb damage to transmitters of power stations.

The Hanoi-based Vietnam News Agency said in a brief commentary overnight that U.S. planes had attacked the transmitters but did not say whether they were destroyed.

The Hanoi radio transmitters, said, were being repaired.

Beirut Embassy Of U.S. Damaged By Three Rockets

BEIRUT, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Unidentified persons fired three rockets at the American Embassy today, causing considerable damage to the building's front but no casualties, police sources said.

A fourth rocket failed to go off.

The attack was a protest against the American bombing of North Vietnam, the sources said.

Near the embassy, a note was found which said, "With the compliments of the friends of Vietnam, who will hit you wherever you are."

An embassy spokesman said the "facade of the building from the ground to the third floor suffered considerable physical damage."

Police sources said the damage was caused by three rockets which were fired at 8:30 p.m. from a car parked outside the embassy, damaging the car in the process. They were fired by a timing device.

Police said that the rockets were American-made anti-tank missiles, the sources said. Marine guards at the embassy were shocked but not harmed, the sources said.

Execution in Algiers

ALGIERS, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Ahmed Rachem, a 38-year-old businessman, was executed by a firing squad before dawn today for kidnapping and bank robbery.

Scandinavian Criticism Strong

Chinese Assail U.S. Bombing; Other Countries Also Protest

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said in a statement issued by Premier Anker Joergensen.

Later today Mr. Joergensen said Denmark might raise the issue in NATO. He said over Denmark's radio:

"I know NATO is a regional defense organization with no direct relation to U.S. policy in Vietnam. But I also know more than one (nation) is willing to discuss the matter with my government colleagues."

In Aarhus, Denmark, a dockworkers' union urged a general boycott of all American freighters.

In Denmark, newspaper editorials described President Nixon as "Bloody Nixon" and his policies as a reflection of "Stone Age mentality."

In Sweden, following Foreign Minister Olof Palme's condemnation yesterday of the "blind and brutal" U.S. bombings, the liberal newspaper Expressen, Scandinavia's most widely circulated daily, wrote editorially that the "renewed shower of bombs raises pain and anger."

"The outrage against Nixon's order for attack is boundless. Our disappointment is boundless," the paper said.

"Sympathy for Victims"

Premier Olof Palme of Sweden said Sweden supports Hanoi's demands for a speedy peace agreement, Mr. Palme, a longtime critic of U.S. policy in Vietnam, sent a cable to North Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong, saying:

"In this hour of new, severe ordeals for your people, we wish to express our sympathy for the victims of the bombing and confirm our solidarity with North Vietnam's demands for a speedy peace agreement, which allows the Vietnamese people to decide their own future."

At The Hague, the Dutch government denounced the resumption of bombing and said it would appeal to the United States to end these attacks.

In Bonn, Chancellor Willy Brandt's government expressed regret over the failure to reach a peace settlement.

Government spokesman Ridiger Von Weizsacker told a news conference in reply to a question that Bonn does not believe the break in peace talks is final, regarding it "not as a breakdown but as an interruption."

Foreign Minister Manfried Schumann today reported to the French cabinet on the breakdown of peace negotiations and said that France would continue to work for a negotiated settlement.

Jean-Philippe Lecat, the government spokesman, quoted Mr. Schumann as telling the cabinet, "France, faithful to its unchanged attitude, and its friendship for the peoples of the Indochinese nations, cannot resign itself to a new surge in the war. France does not renounce its role of helping, as it has always done in its capital, with the agreement of all parties, in the search for the only possible solution, that is, a negotiated political solution."

The respected newspaper Le Monde criticized the United States in one of its more outspoken editorials on Vietnam.

Comparing the new bombing to the bombing of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War, Le Monde

ironically suggested that it would be logical also to bomb Saigon to eliminate political prisoners who have been staging a hunger strike in Chi Hoa jail for the last 10 days.

The Guernica bombing on April 26, 1937, by Nazi planes in the service of Generalissimo Francisco Franco was a terror raid that killed 1,654 persons and wounded 889.

"Perpetually seeking victory, Mr. Nixon is thus brought to strike out harder and harder and everywhere, since his adversaries are everywhere," the editorial said.

"For many people, he still benefits from attempts to explain or justify (his actions) since he has been re-elected and because the United States is not a totalitarian country."

"But cannot one question the precise validity of these outdated liberal mechanisms, betrayed by the logic of an imperial system, and which, turned away from their original values, allow such abominations such as a crushing of a little people who would have done without being promoted to the rank of martyrs?"

In Brussels, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Belgian government was "concerned over the fresh outbreak of hostilities in Vietnam and particularly over the resumption of large-scale bombings of North Vietnam."

He said a solution could only be reached in Vietnam through a negotiated peace taking into account the interests of both parties.

Soviet newspapers today carried long articles on the bombing.

Investia, the government organ, said, "The Soviet people and the people of all continents decisively condemn criminal actions of the U.S. military and affirm their solidarity with heroic Vietnam."

Pravda, the party newspaper, said, "Nixon is trying to use bombs and other weapons in order to force the Vietnamese people to surrender and to agree to the solution of the Vietnamese problem on American conditions."

Haig in Bangkok For Talks Today

BANGKOK, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Presidential envoy Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. arrived here today for a meeting with Premier Thanin Kittakachorn tomorrow.

Bangkok was the last stop on Gen. Haig's four-nation itinerary. He is heading Southeast Asia leaders at President Nixon's request on the status of the Paris peace negotiations. Gen. Haig has conferred with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, Laotian Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma and Cambodian President Lon Nol.

French Envoy to Hanoi

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—France named career diplomat Claude Cheyrol, 52, today to replace Pierre Susni, delegate-general in Hanoi, a government spokesman said. Mr. Susni died Oct. 19 from injuries suffered in a U.S. bombing raid.

News Analysis

Kissinger, Nixon Differing After Breakdown in Talks?

(Continued from Page 1)

ed out with North Vietnam was a good one, even though it did not take special note of the DMZ.

His argument was that provisions of the cease-fire already included safeguards to prevent a major attack by North Vietnam against the South.

But on Saturday, Mr. Kissinger said the United States wanted some language, "however vague, however illusive, however indirect," that would "make clear that the two parts of Vietnam would live in peace with each other and that neither side would impose its solution on the other by force."

Another point that Mr. Kissinger stressed Saturday was that Hanoi's idea of an international supervisory commission, if put into effect, would paralyze the group and prevent it from being an effective monitoring force. He noted that Hanoi wanted to limit the force to 250 men, with its freedom of movement sharply curtailed. Earlier, Hanoi was said to have agreed to a 5,000-man force, as contemplated by the United States.

In any case, in October, Mr. Kissinger didn't seem so concerned about the supervisory machinery. Moreover, the United States was leaving its air force in Thailand and aboard Seventh Fleet ships to retaliate against flagrant violations by North Vietnam, he noted.

Loose Agreement

The October draft agreement was admittedly a "loose" document, Mr. Kissinger and his aides said, but it at least provided the framework for a cease-fire and a way for Vietnamese to work out their political problems.

If Mr. Thieu had agreed with Mr. Kissinger's interpretation in October, an accord might have been signed by Oct. 31, or soon afterward. But Mr. Thieu, seeing a variety of problems with the agreement, said he could not sign such a document without

endangering his own country's security.

It now seems that, despite Mr. Kissinger's arguments in favor of the original accord, the administration decided that it would not accept an agreement with "holes" in it. And between Oct. 26 and now, the American position hardened and moved closer to that of Mr. Thieu.

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U.S. Legislators Disagree On Resumption of Bombing

By Richard L. Lyons and Paul Valentine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Senate leaders of both parties expressed personal distress today at resumption of U.S. bombing in North Vietnam but differed as to whether it could be effective in ending the war.

Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said at a news conference that he was "heart-sick at the way things are going," but added that "I don't know of any policy that will work except this policy . . . I do believe that the mining of Haiphong harbor in the first place brought Hanoi to the conference table."

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said at another news conference that the only way to peace is through negotiations. "It is long since past time to stop worrying about saving face and concentrate on saving lives and our own sense of decency and humanity," he said.

Meanwhile, plans were announced by the National Peace Action Coalition, the nation's largest anti-war organization, to renew large-scale street demonstrations against the war in coming weeks, perhaps coinciding with President Nixon's inauguration on Jan. 20.

17 in House Protest
Seventeen members of the House of Representatives urged President Nixon by telegram today to halt the renewed bombing and to "sign a settlement with the North Vietnamese now."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said the latest American bombing raids in North Vietnam give the "deep and despairing sense that these events mark a return to the war of old."

He said that the Nixon administration had "every incentive to

agree that the war must end, that our fundamental social pledges must be redeemed."

Rep. Donald Riegle, R., Mich., condemned resumption of the bombing as a "monstrous outrage," like the action of a "frustrated individual who, disagreeing with his neighbor, takes it upon himself to shoot the neighbor and burn his house down." Mr. Riegle said that "perhaps those who feel betrayed on the war should come to the inauguration—peacefully and in great numbers—to indicate quietly that we will no longer tolerate political deceit in America."

Rep. Lester Wolff, D., N.Y., said he would introduce a resolution at the caucus of all House Democrats Jan. 2, directing the speaker to request President Nixon and his chief negotiator on Vietnam, Henry A. Kissinger, to address a joint session of Congress on the state of the war and the peace talks. Mr. Wolff said the President might avoid the divisive effect of another congressional effort to indicate if he would consult with Congress on the conduct of the war.

Sen. Mansfield told newsmen he will "at an appropriate time" press for legislation, as he has in the past, to set a date for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina.

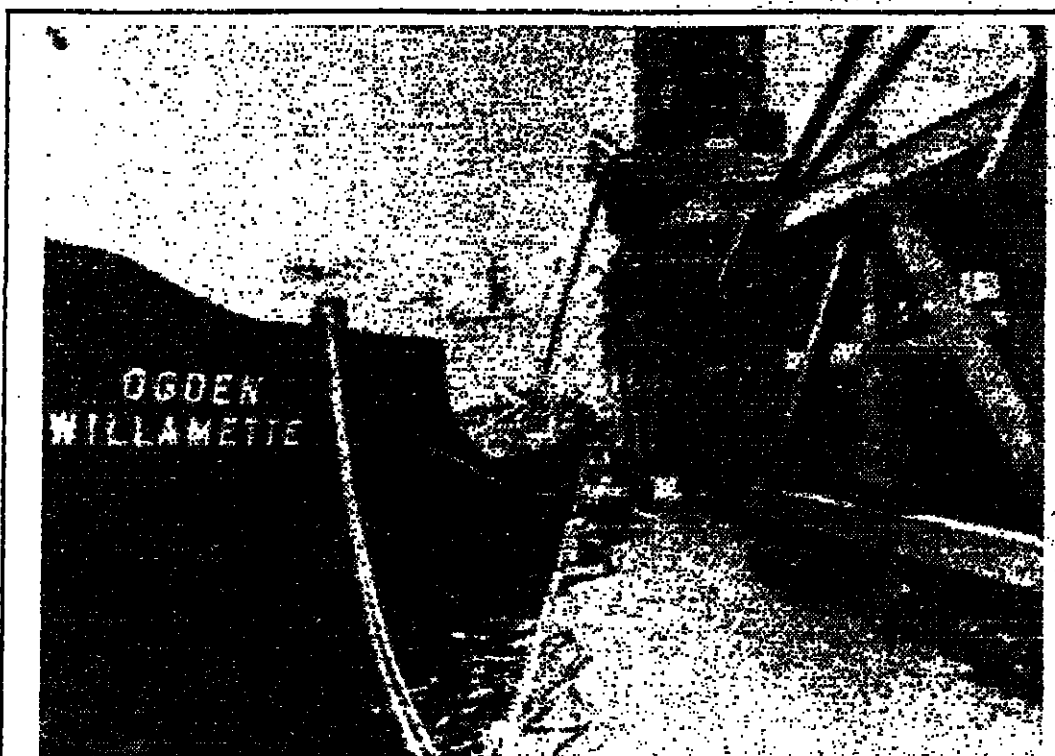
Urges Signing
He urged signing with North Vietnam the agreement Mr. Kissinger tentatively announced at his Oct. 26 news conference. Both Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Scott said they did not believe Mr. Kissinger's "peace-is-at-hand" statement just before the November election was intended to mislead the American people. Sen. Mansfield said he believed Mr. Kissinger then and now. "I don't think the election had a damn thing to do with it," Sen. Scott said.

"The American people have been lied to once again," said NFAC coordinator Jerry Gordon at a press conference here. "Instead of peace being at hand, there is intensified war. Instead of the slaughter in Vietnam ending, it has escalated."

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He called for "massive street anti-war demonstrations in major cities across the country" on or before inauguration day, Jan. 20. Mr. Gordon was joined at the press conference by Rich E. Bohm, George Washington University spokesman for the Student Mobilization Committee, who spoke of President Nixon's "reckless arrogance" in intensifying the aerial war in Vietnam. He pledged SMC support of the NFAC's demonstration plans for January.

The NFAC has launched numerous large-scale anti-war demonstrations in the past, including huge rallies at the Capitol last spring and in April, 1971.



American cargo ship unloading wheat yesterday in the Soviet port of Odessa.

First U.S. Vessel Lands Wheat at Port in Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (Reuters).

The first installment of the Soviet Union's major wheat purchases to arrive aboard a U.S. vessel started funneling into Russian freight cars at the Odessa docks today.

The ship, the 20,834-ton Ogden Willamette, docked this

morning after a 19-day voyage from Houston to the Black Sea port.

Of about 20 million tons of U.S. grain bought by the Russians to fill the deficiency caused by this year's disastrous harvest, some already has been shipped in third-country vessels. A delay in agreeing on charges has held up shipments in U.S.

and Soviet vessels until this month.

The next three U.S. vessels, already in the Black Sea, are expected to dock in Odessa in the next few days, followed by the first Soviet ship.

Soviet and U.S. shipping will each carry one third of the grain, with third-country vessels taking the remainder.

After Record Visit to Moon

Astronauts Rejoin Families Today

ABOARD THE USS TICONDEROGA, in the South Pacific, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The last astronauts of the Apollo program headed home today for holiday reunions with their families and

colleagues for a flawless finale to the project that put men on the moon.

Their 13-million-mile, 12-and-a-half day journey to the moon and back completed, the Apollo-17 astronauts, Navy Capt. Eugene A. Cernan, Navy Comdr. Ronald E. Evans and scientist Harrison (Jack) Schmitt, still had 6,300 miles to go to reach Houston.

After transfer to an Air Force plane at Samoa, 400 miles northwest of their splashdown point, they were to fly into Ellington Air Force Base, near the Houston Space Center, at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

"I couldn't be happier that the last man on the moon has been my man," Capt. Cernan's wife, Barbara, said at their home in Houston. "We're making history. And we're not the kind of people to stop here."

In another part of Houston's space-family community, the commander's wife, Jan Evans, tilted her champagne glass toward a television set and said, "Here's to them."

"To me it's been grand, glorious, and, especially, touching," Mrs. Evans said. "I hope America is proud. I know Ron is proud of America."

"Just Wonderful"

In Tucson, Ariz., the mother of Mr. Schmitt, a bachelor, watched the last Apollo drama and said: "It went about the way I thought it would. I think it's just wonderful now that they're down."

President Nixon said the United States would continue to play a major role in making space history.

Apollo-17's splashdown yesterday wrote an end to the \$5-billion Apollo program that put 12 astronauts on the lunar surface for a total of 80 hours and 35 minutes. Thirty-three astronauts were involved in the program, which started in 1967. They logged 104 days, 5 hours and 3 minutes in traveling a total of 18,012,337 miles in space. There were six manned landings on the moon and 11 Apollo flights in all.

The three Apollo-17 astronauts will make technical reports Friday, Saturday and Sunday, but will have next week off for Christmas. Most of their intense debriefings are scheduled to begin Jan. 2. Their first public report is tentatively set for Jan. 3.

Their record harvest of 258 pounds of rock and soil from the moon is leaving the earlier first and should reach Houston's Lunar Receiving Laboratory before dawn tomorrow, Space Center officials said.

Orange Diet

Top priority has been assigned to the orange diet Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt picked up from the rim of a crater called Shorty. Scientists said they hope to take their first look at it on Tuesday.

Geologists are betting that the orange material will be proof that the moon has had relatively recent volcanic activity, possibly as recent as 500 million years ago. Steam or other volcanic gases normally rust or otherwise alter minerals and create orange and red colors.

Also receiving special attention are four thumb-size California desert mice that made the voyage in sealed aluminum tubes. They will be flown to San Francisco.

Philip Berrigan Paroled After 3 Years in Jail

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 20 (AP).—After serving more than three years of a six-year sentence, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, an anti-war priest, was released on parole from the federal correctional institution here today. He was greeted by his brothers Daniel and Jerome.

About 150 persons, most of them young people, stood in fog and a drizzling rain to meet Father Berrigan as he began his parole from a sentence for destroying draft records and smuggling letters in and out of a federal prison.

The 49-year-old Josephite priest smiled broadly as he met a group of waiting newsmen in the prison reception area.

"I have no regrets," he said. "It has been a very good period in my life." He added that he had mixed feelings about leaving prison at this time, because, he said, "I'm running into a continuation of the war."

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2 Lawmen Shot At U.S. Airport Passenger Check

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP).—Two federal agents seeking to question a young man about to board a plane at Kennedy International Airport were shot and wounded today, police said. The man was apprehended when he ran onto the field.

Officials said a sky marshal and a customs agent were shot after the man snatched a gun from one of them. They had sought to question the man when they became suspicious of his behavior at the terminal.

The suspect, identified as Robert J. Dobbela, 25, of Valley College, N.Y., was carrying a .38-caliber revolver and a pair of combat boots, police said. After the shootings, a police bomb squad was called to investigate a metal object detected by an X-ray device in the briefcase, but it turned out to be a notebook.

An airline spokesman said there was no indication the young man was carrying an explosive device or that he intended to hijack an airplane.

Neither federal agent was seriously wounded.

Rio de Janeiro Store Falls, 21 Are Killed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Dozens of Christmas shoppers, many of them children, lay buried tonight under tons of debris after a new, two-story supermarket collapsed here.

Seventeen bodies have been recovered, according to police sources, but unofficial estimates put the number of persons buried at 40 to 60. Four persons died in a hospital later.

Survivors said that more than 500 persons were inside the building, which opened for business only last month, when it began to shake and then collapsed.

Harvard Professor Defends Panel Report

Nationwide Appeals Court Plan Detailed

By Warren Weaver

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).

Creation of a "national court of appeals" that would screen out and dispose of nearly 90 percent of the Supreme Court's present heavy caseload was recommended yesterday by a blue-ribbon committee appointed by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

Although the plan was officially made public yesterday, earlier reports of it had aroused some opposition to the proposal, including private communications by former Chief Justice Earl Warren to his former law clerk, Prof. Paul A. Freund at Harvard Law School, chairman of the committee that proposed the new court, said at a news conference that a citizen's "called right" to be heard by the Supreme Court was "a fine symbol, but nevertheless, when a symbol becomes fiction, the symbol becomes eroded."

The new court would consist of seven judges drawn from the 11 circuits of the United States Court of Appeals. It would screen all the litigation that goes to the Supreme Court—now 3,600 cases a year—before it hears most of the cases, decide some on their merits and send the 400 or so most important to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court would probably decline to hear about 250 of those 400 actions.

If the new court refused to take a case or accepted jurisdiction and made a decision, no appeal would be allowed to the Supreme Court.

Free From 'Chaff'

The proposed court would be designed to permit the Supreme Court justices to concentrate on the most serious and significant legal problems, free from concern for the hundreds of other more routine controversies that the Freund committee calls "chaff."

Advance accounts of the committee's recommendations, as well as the Freund committee's own report, have aroused protests in some legal circles that the new system would curtail the Supreme Court's independence and authority.

Considerable controversy was also expected among lawyers, judges and laymen on the ground that the new court would deny traditional, last-resort access to the Supreme Court for many people with serious problems.

Mr. Freund said he did not believe that creation of the new court would make the Supreme Court any less activist or liberal in its outlook. He said the committee had worked to make its recommendations as neutral politically and ideologically as possible.

Rather than restricting the Supreme Court, the Harvard professor said, the plan would free the justices to take more cases and devote more attention to the cases which should be left to supporters of a liberal court.

Creation of the new court would require approval by Congress but not an amendment of the Constitution, Mr. Freund and Bernard G. Segal, a past president of the American Bar Association, who also served on the study committee, said they had no idea what the congressional reaction would be.

Both men denied with some

agency that Chief Justice Burger had played any role in drafting the plan, although he has been active in urging some ending of the Supreme Court's steadily increasing caseload.

Mr. Segal said that the committee had interviewed the chief justice and all his colleagues about the court's problems, but he added: "We did not discuss any of our proposals with any justice. Their views were not sought."

As for Justice William O. Douglas, recent statements that the court was "underworked" rather than "overworked," Mr. Freund said: "The structure cannot be designed for an exceptional number of the court."

As proposed by the Freund committee, the judges of the national court of appeals would be drawn from a seniority list of the judges of the present Court of Appeals circuits. Excepted would be chief judges those scheduled to become chief judges in the next three years and those with less than five years of service.

Appointments would be for three-year terms on the new court, beginning alternately the senior judge and then the most junior. This arbitrary selection system was designed to reduce political influence.

Thus, a president could not ex-

pect to see judges he had named advanced to the national court of appeals until after the first year of his second term. Even then, half the members would almost certainly be appointees of an earlier president.

Same Total of Rulings
The Supreme Court would issue about the same number of opinions it writes now but the new system would eliminate the court's present necessity of reviewing about 3,200 cases before declining to accept jurisdiction.

The Freund committee suggested that the new court would certify a case to the Supreme Court if three of its seven judges voted to do so. At present, if four of the nine justices vote to hear a case, the court takes it.

"We are concerned that the court is now at the saturation point, it is not actually overwhelmed," the Freund committee observed in its report. "If trends continue, as there is every reason to believe they will, and no relief is provided, the function of the court must necessarily change."

On one way or another, placing even more reliance on an augmented staff, the court could perhaps manage to administer its docket. But it will be unable adequately to meet its essential responsibilities.

Court Keeps Convertible Alive But the Public May Kill It

By Dan Fisher

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 20.—Convertible—those open-air cars which many experts thought had been consigned to oblivion by the safety issue—apparently have been granted a reprieve.

But public indifference may still cause their elimination, some U.S. auto industry executives say.

The safety reprieve came from the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, a federal court that also delayed implementation of a safety standard requiring passive restraint devices such as air bags which inflate to cushion a car's occupants in a collision.

The Automobile Importers of America, an association representing 18 makers of cars from other nations, made a special issue of convertibles in that case, arguing that the air-bag standard would effectively eliminate convertibles and sports cars from production because they are inherently incapable of meeting some requirements included in the regulation, especially ability to protect passengers while rolling over in a crash.

The Cincinnati court agreed that these body-styles are a special case. It decided, then, that when the Congress passed car safety legislation, it intended that safety standards "take into consideration different classes of vehicles . . . and that standards shall not be used as a device to bring about their extinction."

U.S. manufacturers, who have been phasing out their convertible models, did not raise the issue. Only nine convertibles are offered by these manufacturers in 1973 models—six from General Motors and three from Ford.

One reason given for the cut-back in 1968, the four U.S. manufacturers offered 37 convertible models. It has been that safety would kill the convertible.

Now, however, it appears that other reasons may have been more important. Chief Chrysler Corp. safety engineer Roy Haessler says that the introduction of optional air bags influenced the convertibles' decline.

Air Conditioning
Nearly 70 percent of today's U.S.-built cars are ordered with air conditioning, and more than 45 percent have vinyl tops, for the "convertible look."

People who bought convertibles also are the same ones who prefer stereo tapes. "You can't keep a stock of tapes in a convertible and expect to have them for very long," Mr. Haessler says, alluding to the theft problem.

The record year for sales of U.S.-made convertibles was 1965, when more than 500,000 were delivered. The total dropped to fewer than 90,000 last year. In 11 months of 1972, convertible sales were one-third lower than they were in the comparable period last year.

Los Angeles Times

Truman Kidneys Failing

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20 (AP).

More poison is entering former President Harry S. Truman's bloodstream, even though his kidney output is greater, doctors said today. He remains in very serious condition, and his doctors have said he cannot last indefinitely with his kidneys performing inadequately.

U.S. City Puts Parents at Risk For Offspring

GARDEN, N.J., Dec. 20 (AP).—A new municipal law that makes parents responsible for a wide range of their children's criminal violations has gone into effect in this south Jersey city.

Under terms of the statute, parents can be charged if their offspring are found guilty of mugging, vandalism, breaking and entering, loitering, illegal drinking or curfew violations. "So many of these parents of chronic offenders tell the police or the judge they can't be responsible for knowing where their children are at night," City Councilman John R. Martin said. "But if the parents know they might have to pay the city money or stay in jail for this lack of control, they'll make more of an effort."

\$25 Billion for Lunar Data

Bittersweet Reflections on Apollo Program

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—It all ended when Eugene Cernan, Harrison (Jack) Schmitt and Ronald Evans fell triumphantly into the South Pacific yesterday. In the 11 years of its life, the Apollo program put 12 men on the moon and 24 into lunar orbit and found itself at the center of a great debate over its purpose and the considerable demands on American resources.

Apollo cost \$25 billion, more than it cost to build America's railroads and half of what has been spent on U.S. motorways and highways.

But landing men on the moon bore little relevance to the plight of blacks in the ghetto or the needs of American cities, and so it triggered a backlash of bitterness.

"It is possible to look up at the moon from the rooftops of the inner city or even the window of a car stalled in traffic," said one writer, "and feel only resentment at the money spent in a cause that will not alter a single life."

On this point, the program certainly had been oversold to the public. One slogan was that "space benefits all mankind," but while the program produced some practical benefits it did not benefit even a large fraction of mankind.

How it would benefit mankind, none of the slogan-writers seemed to want to say. Not until the Apollo-15 mission, fourth of the moon landings, did anybody mention scientific exploration as the real reason for Apollo—which turned out to be the only reason for Apollo.

"That Was the Payoff"

"I'm not sure the public would have understood science as a rationale for Apollo," geologist Gary Latham said once, "but that's what it was for. That was the payoff."

I don't think anybody anticipated the treasure trove Apollo would return.

Many scientists never anticipated a treasure trove because they anticipated the Rosetta stone. They felt that the first rock back from the moon would unlock the secrets of the origins of the solar system, a simplistic view that came from the notion that the moon had been captured by earth from the debris of the solar system undamaged and unchanged since the beginning of time.

"The idea that the moon was a kind of ball of molten lava, some very wishful thinking," lunar geologist Farouk el-Baz said. "But there were a handful of eminent scientists who believed that the first lunar rock would solve the origins of the solar system."

So ravaged, so shattered and so melted have the lunar rocks been that all traces of their birth have been lost. Where the moon came from and how it was born are secrets we may never know.

But the rocks have unlocked their own set of secrets, starting with the date the moon was born. The age of 4.6 billion years gave science only its second dating of the solar system and the first that didn't rely on meteorites.

The age, together with the moon's chemistry, also revealed that the earth and moon were remarkably similar, strongly suggesting that both bodies were formed from roughly the same elements at the same time.

'Fundamental Finding'

"This is the most fundamental finding in all of Apollo," Mr. el-Baz said. "We have learned that the moon, like the earth, was hot, which means that all solid planets like Mars, Venus and Mercury must have gone through a hot phase after their birth."

Just as fundamental was the discovery that the moon has undergone a convulsive evolution that lasted long after its birth, at least 1.5 billion and perhaps as much as 4 billion years.

The most cataclysmic period came 4 billion years ago when celestial bodies the size of large cities, and small countries came crashing into the moon and formed its huge basins and towering mountains.

The huge amounts of radioactive minerals left by the collisions began heating the rock beneath the surface, melting massive amounts of it and forcing seas of lava through cracks in the surface. The lava filled in the basins left by the collisions, which today are the great gray regions that form the face of the man in the moon.

Scientists felt at first that the lava flows might have gone on for a short period of time, but the Apollo rocks proved otherwise. They lasted at least 800 million years, ending no later than 3.1 billion years ago.

The last Apollo flights filled in the puzzles about the moon's scorching history. Apollo-15 found

a rockslide in the crater Tolstolovsky six times greater than any rockslide on earth. Apollo-16 discovered that the collision that created the Sea of Nectar deposited debris as much as 1,000 miles away. Apollo-17 landed near a scarp eight times higher than any on earth, meaning it was formed by a moonquake eight times more violent than any earthquake on earth.

"Change Thinking"

"We had to change our entire thinking about what kinds of processes take place on the moon," geologist Latham said. "The only things we have on earth that have been remotely like them have been nuclear explosions."

Apollo-17 left a last legacy. It discovered that the volcanoes that filled in the waterless seas 3 billion to 4 billion years ago did not die out until 500 million years ago, possibly even later. It found this in the orange soil that formed a ring around a volcanic vent less than a mile from where Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt landed.

The 12 men who landed on the moon have returned with almost 850 pounds of rocks.

Like to think, Carl Sagan of Cornell University said, "that some smart kids not even born yet will figure out new ways of getting into these rocks. I think these rocks will live forever."

Fear for Future
Scientists are bittersweet about the Apollo program today. They know it is over, they know there is not enough money to go back and they fear for the future.

Some think that they might not be able to tolerate the routine lives that lie ahead. Others fear that science has seen its golden years, that whatever lies ahead can never match what lies behind.

Although there will be no money available for at least 10 years, the United States has most of the equipment to return to the moon. Twice more—once on a Saturn-3 moon rocket used as a backup for the Skylab orbiting space station workshop and a second time on a moon rocket in storage at Cape Kennedy.

Ironically, that is where it will stay. The space agency thought of selling the Saturn-3 moon rocket as scrap, then debated making a museum piece of it. The final bow came a month ago when it offered to give the rocket to the Pentagon, and the Pentagon rejected the offer.

Night Light

At the end of the day, you'll want to unwind with something light and easy.

May we suggest William Lawson's Light Scotch Whisky?

A pure blend of selected light Scotches. The way we've made it for over 120 years.

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The Great Peace Charade

"Charade: A parlor game in which the players are typically divided into teams, members of which take turns in acting out in pantomime a word or phrase, often syllable by syllable, which members of their own team must guess."
—The Random House Dictionary of the English Language.

As Henry A. Kissinger tells it, the North Vietnamese have engaged in procedures in Paris that "can only mock the hopes of humanity" and so the President has decided that "we could not engage in a charade with the American people." So the talks have been suspended and the bombing of the North above the 20th Parallel has been resumed, presumably to knock some sense into the heads of the men in Hanoi. Well, we do not doubt, from Kissinger's account, that the North Vietnamese are up to some dark and dubious bargaining tricks; on the contrary we would be surprised if they weren't. And we are astonished that the President's chief Vietnam negotiator, who is not exactly new to dealing with Communist negotiators, seems so surprised that the North Vietnamese are not behaving like perfect gentlemen. The tactic of suddenly reintroducing new and hard demands, of reneging on tentative past agreements in advance of an across-the-board settlement, of seeking to squeeze out last-minute concessions and to undermine broadly stated principles—all this is familiar stuff, reminiscent of almost all of the classic confrontations with the Russians and others across countless bargaining tables over the years.

Nor do we doubt that the proposals that the Communists presented to us in the last few days of the talks last week would in fact make a shambles of a cease-fire, and as Kissinger argues, give North Vietnamese operatives a license to spread across the countryside and enter every village in the South as members of inspection teams ostensibly charged with keeping the peace. The President and his negotiator were probably well advised under the circumstances not to accept terms which would have given formal endorsement to a peace plan which would deny the Thieu government or any other independent regime in Saigon a reasonable chance to work out its own destiny.

But not having ourselves introduced the word "charade" into the conversation, we feel free to call attention to its dictionary definition: It is a game "in which the players are typically divided into teams"—that is to say, it takes two teams to play. And it is our reluctant conclusion that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have made their own considerable contribution to this particular charade. The word they have been trying to get across to their team members, which is to say, the American public, is "peace"—as in "peace is at hand." And it is important to remember that the critical piece of pantomime, if you will, was played out on television on the eve of the national election, with the most careful calculation, with what had to be enormous political effect. Everything we were told by Mr. Kissinger on Oct. 26 pointed in one clear direction: A settlement was within handy reach, a matter of a few days and a little goodwill; the American role in the war was just about

over; the President had for all practical purposes fulfilled his 1968 campaign pledge, renewed in 1969, to "end the war" in Vietnam.

Now the very least that can be said, on the basis of Mr. Kissinger's latest progress report on the war, last Saturday, is that he and the President have been taken for a long hard ride by the North Vietnamese; in short, they have been had, by Mr. Kissinger's own admission, and so have all of us by indirectness, because nobody is any longer talking about peace being at hand. Rather, we are being told that every time we reach out for it, Hanoi's bargainers snatch it from our grasp.

We are still, of course, getting some of the same old pantomime: "Great progress has been made . . . We have an agreement that is 99 percent completed" . . . although Mr. Kissinger concedes that the remaining 1 percent is "a fundamental point." We do not know, because nobody is saying, what this last difficulty is. But our own interpretation of Mr. Kissinger's analyses suggests that what remains to be decided, while it may turn on such specifics as the machinery of cease-fire enforcement, is in fact nothing less than the political future of South Vietnam. That is to say, what remains to be settled is what the war has been fought over for several decades.

This, in our view, is a large part of what gives the talks the character of a charade. For as they have been presented to us by the Nixon administration, the talks are supposed to produce "peace"; they are supposed to reconcile the diametrically opposed objectives of North and South Vietnam in a way that will satisfy the interests of both sides and justify hundreds of thousands of deaths and endless expenditures. And this, in our view, cannot be done. As we have argued, there is no conceivable settlement short of an unwinnable victory in conventional terms that will not impose on both sides a risk of losing almost everything each has been fighting for while simultaneously granting both sides some reasonable opportunity of achieving through a settlement and a cease-fire what they have been unable to achieve by force of arms. It is nonsense to suppose, after an end to the fighting as it has been waged the last ten years, that the struggle will not continue in other subtler forms—to suppose that Hanoi has abandoned its objective because of the bombing and because of the big-power diplomacy conducted by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger with the Russians and the Chinese. The performance of the North Vietnamese negotiators late last week, you would think, offers conclusive proof of this.

And yet, the President gives no evidence of being prepared to accept this harsh reality. He continues—mostly through his spokesmen these days—to hold out this bright promise of enduring peace, when the most he can hope to achieve is an American disengagement from the conflict on terms which will bring back our prisoners and leave the South Vietnamese a reasonable chance of survival by their own efforts and out of their own will. This is the risk Mr. Nixon will not race up to. And that, in turn, is why it will take more than an end to Hanoi's pantomime to put a stop to the great peace charade.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Nixon's Bombing Order

It is the action of a man blinded by fury or incapable of seeing the consequences of what he is doing. Does Mr. Nixon want to go down in history as one of the most murderous and bloodthirsty of American presidents? Has he any concept of how he will end the war? For end it he must. To unleash the bombing again with full ferocity is a grave error even from his own viewpoint. Far from strengthening the American bargaining position, it will convince many people inside and outside the United States that unconditional withdrawal is now the only course. The President must be left in no doubt that his action is abhorrent.

—From the Guardian (London).

What is to be seen is whether the toughness and the haste of the decision of the American President will not result in tying up his hands inextricably and therefore make more difficult greater flexibility by Hanoi.

—From Il Giorno (Milan).

Mr. Nixon has played games with the hopes for peace, repudiated his own word, violated his pledges for the greater glory of

the United States and of a foreign dictator and for the greater misfortune of a people who will definitely not be spared any catastrophe . . . Hanoi and the Viet Cong are urging the immediate signature of a cease-fire and thus appear as the defenders of peace and national independence, while their enemy has reduced diplomacy to trickery and spurs compromise in favor of the language of B-52s and fragmentation bombs. Once again President Nixon has deliberately chosen violence. His conduct can only stand condemned.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The President is trying to have North Vietnam bow to his will, considering it responsible for the breakdown in Paris. It is doubtful whether he can succeed.

—From La Stampa (Turin).

The consequences of Monday's decision cannot yet be gauged. But those who know Nixon's inclination not to admit an error can foresee only black. The age of negotiations instead of confrontation promised four years ago was perhaps only an American dream, an expression of a deep-lying self-deception.

—From Frankfurter Rundschau.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 21, 1897
PARIS—The Figaro correspondent in London asserts that the entire press calls for energetic action on the part of England. It is believed that she will establish a naval station in the Chusan Islands. But among diplomats it is considered that supremacy in the Far East and in the North Pacific belongs to Japan, who for years has been expecting the German movement in China, and who has recently made considerable efforts to strengthen her navy.

Fifty Years Ago

December 21, 1923
LOS ANGELES—Mr. Will Hays, star of the movies, has pardoned "Fatty" Arbuckle, saying that he believes that the spirit of Christmas and Christ's teaching will guide both Arbuckle's future conduct and the public's treatment of him. Mr. Hays also said that he believes that Arbuckle has been sufficiently punished. His old pictures will be released, but no new ones before next autumn. Meanwhile there is talk of a committee to investigate moral conditions in Hollywood.



'Down to Earth Willy'

By James Reston

BONN—Chancellor Brandt, after one of the most significant victories in the history of post-war European politics, arranged his official inauguration here the other day so that the world scarcely noticed it. But this was precisely the way the chancellor wanted it. He is presenting himself to Germany and Europe now as a "down to earth" one-step-at-a-time politician, and his inauguration was in keeping with this modest approach.

It took place in the West German parliament or Bundestag, a vast austere auditorium full of black plastic, brass-busseted chairs and neon lighting, dominated by a militant modernistic eagle as big as the side of a three-story house.

But there was nothing militant about Brandt. His only concession to ceremony was that he wore an evening coat of tails and a pair of striped trousers, with a demilitarized zone of gray waistcoat in between.

No re-elected mayor of Berlin, New Hampshire, ever had such a hum's rush into office. The whole thing lasted no more than five minutes. The new speaker swore him in with all speed and grace of a train caller. "Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, etc.," and it was all over.

This for the man who has transformed European politics and East-West relations in the last few years—chancellor of the land of apocalyptic Wagnerian music and vast crowds and flying heroic banners. Obviously, it is in fact a new Germany, and that's the Brandt style—very quiet and cool.

Knows Something

On inauguration night here, there was no big celebration, no inaugural balls or parades or television spectacles. Only a gathering of friends and stray gate-crashers at his private residence, which looks like the comfortable family house of a successful professor or businessman in Minneapolis.

Brandt may have caught on to something: The people are weary of political spectacles. He presided over this company of friends under very difficult circumstances. He has recently had an operation on his throat, and is now three weeks into the agony of giving up smoking cigarettes, but he sat around in clouds of tobacco pollution, against doctor's orders, listening to the advice of well-meaning hosts, and when a few young men and women began shouting invited them in to join the party.

Somewhat, Brandt seems more comfortable in his job now than ever before. Like President Nixon, President Pompidou of France and Prime Minister Heath of Britain, he has serious problems of inflation, and management-labor relations at home, and also like them, he talks and acts with a new confidence.

But unlike Nixon, Heath and Pompidou, Brandt has to deal with a divided Germany, and live in the center of the Old Continent, with a divided Europe. He doesn't lash out in frustration, like Nixon, though he has more frustrations than the President. Nixon talks about avoiding confrontation and inviting negotiation and compromise, but Brandt really does it.

And this seems to be the theme here in Bonn, not only of Chancellor Brandt, but of his foreign

minister, Walter Scheel, and of the remarkable quiet man who negotiated Brandt's Ostpolitik with Moscow and the Communist East European states, Egon Bahr. They know that they are engaged in a very long and difficult effort to reach a new accommodation with Communist East Germany, Communist Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union, while still trying to expand and strengthen the European Common Market, and retain the power and military partnership of the United States in NATO.

So they talk and act very cautiously. West Germany's relations with the East and West must constantly be kept "in balance," they say. The Soviet military control of Czechoslovakia created a great moral crisis for many German people, including many officials in Bonn, but they now agree on a very hard reality: If Moscow had not been able to control Prague and feel confident about its ideological domination of the Communist states of Eastern Europe, there would have been no accommodation between Brandt and Brezhnev.

Shift in View

At the same time, officials here in Bonn have insisted, in their talks with Brezhnev, Kosygin and Gromyko, (1) that West Germany must be free to expand the European Common Market; (2) that West Germany must continue to be a part of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance; and (3) that the United States must now be recognized as a European power, with equal rights in the forthcoming European Security Conference and the talks on Mutual Balanced Forces Reduction in Europe.

Not so long ago, the West Germans seemed more worried about these critical talks about reducing American forces in Europe than the British or French. But at the end of 1972, officials here seem more confident and mature, and more ready for practical talks about what Washington should do about the defense of Europe than either the British or the French.

Officials here in Bonn, who are closer to the 20 Soviet divisions in East Germany, the six Soviet divisions in Czechoslovakia, the two Moscow divisions in Poland and the two in Hungary, were nevertheless willing to talk about whether it made sense to have all this power near the center of Europe, and why the United States, faced with all these divisions, should not discuss an accommodation for the withdrawal of Soviet divisions and the reduction of U.S. atomic power.

The United States, officials here said, had 6,000 tactical nuclear warheads in Europe along the line from the Baltic to Czechoslovakia. If Moscow cut its divisions in half, it was suggested here, Washington could probably reduce its nuclear weapons in Europe by half and the balance of power could still be maintained at far less cost to both sides.

In short, there is not only a more modest style here in West Germany, but a new confidence. A generation ago, one official here observed, nobody would have believed that Brandt could have achieved an accommodation with Brezhnev without Berlin falling apart, and without Germany losing its ideal of national unity.

But he observed, West Germany had kept its alliance with the United States, pressed harder than most for the expansion and unity of Western Europe, and still

managed to arrange a more cooperative relationship with the Communist East.

The ideal of the unification of Germany and Europe was another thing, officials here said. That was a long way off, but Brandt was approaching it in the right way: one step at a time, no heroics, no flying banners or eloquent speeches about the progress of the past or the dreams of the future.

Just practical quiet moves, like the spare Brandt inauguration ceremony, and down-to-earth talks about trade, money and turnpikes. Brandt pretended on his inauguration night that his main problem was not giving up East Germany but giving up smoking. Nobody was fooled, but of course, the chancellor had a rough idea of where he was going, and how to get there.

Letters

More From Madrid

I regret that I have disturbed some people with my letter (Herald, Dec. 5), but it was my intention to disturb some people who are ready to believe only evil about Spanish affairs.

Now let me make some things clear. I am not a Spaniard; I have been all my life an American citizen, and have lived all my life in the states. I am not an agent of the present government of Spain; both my brother and myself were advisers to the Spanish Republic in Washington. With Spanish Ambassador de los Rios we visited Bishop (later Cardinal) Spellman in behalf of the Republic, back in 1938. The good bishop listened to us cordially and then asked, "How is it that you come to me when you people in Spain have killed some 3,000 priests and nuns?"

When President Carrero Blanco in Madrid recently stated that the killings rose to over 7,000, Wallace Meisner (Letters, Dec. 11) must know these things; he must know that the Spanish people in 1936 did not vote for assassination," but for a Republican form of government. Mr. Camus wrote that we prefer to forget; we haven't forgotten the Civil War of 1936, nor the Civil War of 1937 in the United States, nor the "terror" both of the French and the Russian Revolutions. All wars are cruel, and civil wars are the cruellest.

Let us remember farther back, which Mr. Camus refused to do. In 1873 we had the same murders of priests and nuns under the First Spanish Republic with four presidents in one year of anarchy, Pi y Suñer, Salmeron, Castelar, and Ripoll.

"My information against anarchy in the universities came from fathers, students, and any person to his right mind, who is against anarchy, murder, and dissolution of society: information that can be had in France, the United States, Italy or anywhere that men have not lost their capacity to think. Let me give you a surprise—a few months ago I saw a revolutionary play in Madrid by Valle Inclan denouncing the city police, the civil guards, the members of parliament, the aristocrats and even the king. I never thought these things were permitted in Spain. Last week I

Robert G. Kaiser From Moscow:

Those who attribute special qualities to Russia's rural life... fail to understand the importance of the new, collectivized life.

MOSCOW—A published attack on Russian nationalism by a senior official of the Soviet Communist party has become a principal subject of debate and discussion among the Moscow intelligentsia.

The attack appeared in an article published here last month. By Soviet standards it is most unusual, because it reveals details of a serious, high-level intellectual argument about a basic question of Soviet life: Can Russian nationalism endure in the multinational Soviet state, in which Russians are soon to become a numerical minority?

The issue is important, apparently, both to the highest officials of the Communist party and to dissident intellectuals who generally pay scant attention to official pronouncements. "This is one of the most important questions we face," a dissident writer said. According to informed sources, the 10,000-word article was written months ago and was published only after a long dispute inside the party bureaucracy. According to these sources, it was finally printed with the support of Mikhail Suslov, fourth-ranking member of the ruling Soviet Politburo and the final arbiter on all questions of ideology.

The extreme Russian nationalist or "Slavophile" position attacked in the article is emotional and sometimes provocative. It can have anti-Semitic overtones and is regarded by some intellectuals here as a right-wing position in the Soviet context.

Fuzzy Argument

But the lines of this argument are fuzzy. Writers respected for literary talent are also attacked for romanticizing old Russian peasant life; progressives who oppose "extremism" are attacked also with that Brandt's past had a stronger influence on the Soviet present.

These and other complications make the dispute a difficult one to judge. A dissident intellectual whose values are close to those of a Western liberal's admitted that he wasn't sure whether this new article was a "good" thing or a "bad" thing. Another liberal-minded writer was more confident that it was something good.

The arguments of extreme Russian nationalists or Slavophiles (a term used since the 19th century) is an old one. "The Slavophile position, simply stated, is that the true Russia is to be found in the country's unique, Slavic past, best preserved in rural Russia."

In the 19th century and since, Slavophiles have argued against "Westernism"—those who wanted to bring Russia more fully into Europe. The Slavophiles argue that Russia has a unique place outside Europe.

The new article was written by A. Yakovlev, described by informed sources as the acting chief of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda in the Communist Party's Central Committee, the most powerful institution in this country. It was published in the weekly Literary Gazette, organ of the Union of Writers.

Like so many official documents here, Yakovlev's article is convoluted, by Western standards. It includes long sections which intellectuals here describe as only window dressing, not relevant to the central theme of the piece.

To an uninitiated Western reader, the long article has several themes. The first is an attack on those who fail to recognize the continued pre-eminence of the working class, even after the social changes caused by the "scientific-technical revolution." This section reads like the most routine Soviet ideological propaganda.

A second theme is criticism of those who attribute special qualities to Russia's rural life. According to some "historians," Yakovlev writes, "a traditional village 'that preserves the traditions of our source of our national culture.' He rejects this idea and says such romanticism failed to understand the importance of the new, collectivized life of the Soviet peasantry."

Yakovlev also criticizes excessive respect for old churches and monuments and notes that, besides being remnants of Russia's past, religious institutions are also "ideological centers that defend the exploiters" and oppose Communism.

These attacks on romanticism about Russia's past seem tied to the general condemnation of nationalistic feelings in Yakovlev's piece. All people, he writes, must be brought up "in a spirit of deep mutual respect and irreconcilability toward manifestations of nationalism in any form—either local nationalism or chauvinism, either Zionism or anti-Semitism, either national conceit or national isolation."

This intellectual dispute—and Yakovlev moves there is a real dispute by his many attacks on named writers—has practical significance for the Soviet Union. Although Russians continue to dominate the life of this country (they predominate in the ruling Politburo, for instance), the 1970 census showed that they comprised a bare majority of the Soviet Union's population, and that non-Russian peoples (Central Asians, Armenians and dozens more) were gaining at a fast rate.

The Soviet Communist party boasts loudly and repeatedly that it is multinational, and that the "nationalities problem" has been solved during the 50 years of the Soviet Union. In this article, Yakovlev writes that the "area of relations among nationalities" especially in a multinational country like ours, is one of the most complicated.

A principal point of his article appears to be that Communist "internationalism" must prevail over tendencies toward nationalism, especially "Great Russian" nationalism.

Both the length of this article and the number of writers it criticizes suggest that Yakovlev's opponents in this debate are strong and numerous. According to unofficial sources here, there are supporters of the Russian nationalist (sometimes called "Russist") position in the political department of the Red Army, in the Young Communist League, in part of the party Central Committee's bureaucracy and elsewhere inside the Soviet establishment.

"They are the only legal opposition we have," one intellectual said.

—SAMUEL I. FINE, Addis Ababa.

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Border Guards in Texas Claim Abuses in Hiring of Aliens

By Martin Waldron

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Border patrolmen and immigration inspectors here say that border patrolling between Texas and Mexico has almost broken down and urge that a federal grand jury in San Diego investigate "widespread abuses" in the Immigration Service in Texas.

The Texas patrolmen say that thousands of Mexicans have been allowed by immigration officials to come into Texas illegally to work on ranches and businesses, operated by hunting and drinking friends of Border Patrol and Immigration Service officials.

Border Patrol officials acknowledge that there are many illegal Mexican aliens in Texas along the border but deny that there was any connection between this and the hunting and fishing privileges that have been granted by ranchers to certain immigration officials.

Specifically, the dissident patrol

agents and immigration inspectors claimed in confidential interviews that:

• Federal prisoners are leased to favored ranchers and businessmen to work for \$4 a day, about a third of the prevailing wage for most ranch work.

• Several of the huge ranches operating along the border are off limits to border patrolmen searching for the illegal Mexican aliens, commonly known as "wetbacks" or more simply as "wets."

• Mexican aliens hired as informants for the U.S. government are used as a source of cheap labor for some ranches.

• Agents who try to enforce laws impartially find themselves in trouble.

• Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Mexican women cross the border daily to work as maids in American homes for as little as \$10 a week.

The president of the local union of the American Federation of Government Employees, J. R. Hillard, said that many of the same complaints have been made to the union by immigration inspectors and Border Patrol agents.

Mr. Hillard, who is an immigration inspector, said that the employees claim to have lost faith in many of their superiors. He added that the men were ready to make their complaints before independent investigators such as the federal grand jury now meeting in San Diego to investigate other allegations of corruption in the Immigration Service.

The complaints from the patrol agents and immigration inspectors were denied by officials, who said that they had never heard of such allegations.

Lacked the Guts

Chief patrol agent W. S. Bateman said that any employee "who lacked the guts" to make his complaints publicly should be ignored.

The leasing of federal prisoners to ranchers and businessmen has been going on for at least two years. Practically all the prisoners now leased are illegal aliens from Mexico who may be needed as witnesses in upcoming court trials. The government holds the Mexican nationals as material witnesses until trial and refuses to allow them to make bond.

"There's nothing compulsory about this work program," Mr. Bateman said. "They are given a choice. They can either wait in jail or they can take a job."

In addition to paying the workers at least \$4 a day, the employer also must provide him food and a place to sleep.

Mr. Bateman denied allegations that certain ranchers are favored in this program.

Newsman Free During Appeal in Contempt Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (WP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals agreed today that the Los Angeles Times' Washington bureau chief need not go back to jail while it considers his appeal from a contempt of court citation. He had been cited and jailed for refusing to turn over confidential tape recordings.

John F. Lawrence was in jail for three hours yesterday after refusing to give a U.S. District Court tapes of an interview with a key figure in the alleged bug-busting of the Democratic National Committee's headquarters here.

The appeals court freed Mr. Lawrence late yesterday after his lawyers appealed the contempt citation. The appellate panel continued his stay today pending its verdict on the appeal.

The jailing of Mr. Lawrence, 38, had been ordered by the District Court's chief judge, John J. Sirica, after nearly five hours of hearings in which the Times and two of its reporters sought to quash the subpoena for the tapes on the grounds that it violated First Amendment rights protecting freedom of the press.



CLEANING UP—A salesgirl in a Tokyo store with some of the glacial ice imported from Greenland and touted as pollution free because of its age—5,000 years. Sales were brisk at \$1.95 a kilo.

Washington Post Promised Fair Treatment by Ziegler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler yesterday said that while he does not "hold a great deal of respect for the journalistic approach" of The Washington Post, "they will be treated fairly" with respect to press pools.

The comment by Mr. Ziegler followed the exclusion of a Post reporter from a White House event Monday for the fourth successive day.

The question of the apparent feud between the White House and the Post—which has been the target of administration criticism in recent months for its heavy coverage of the Watergate incident and related allegations—arose again in the question period after yesterday's press briefing for the second time in as many days.

Mr. Ziegler said he rejected the contention of The Post, or of any Washington newspaper, that "the White House has a local press." He said: "This is a national administration, and we're going to spread the pools around. We're going to invite representatives from newspapers across the country to participate."

As the questions persisted, Mr. Ziegler responded with increasing sharpness, saying: "The Washington Star (the Washington Star-News, the only other daily newspaper in Washington) is not an administration newspaper—if anyone reads it, they know that. I think any newspaper, however, has the right to develop sources and aggressively cover this administration."

Shortly afterward, he added: "I don't particularly hold a great deal of respect for the journalistic approach that The Washing-

India, Pakistan Pull Back Units

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Indian and Pakistani troops have completed withdrawals to their own sides of the international border in conformity with July's Simla peace agreement, it was announced tonight.

The agreement in the Indian hill resort followed the two-week war between the two countries last December.

Tonight's announcement was made by Gen. Sam Manekshaw of India and Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan of Pakistan, in a joint communiqué issued simultaneously in New Delhi and Rawalpindi.

27th UN Assembly Is Over With Gains, Losses in Balance

By Robert Alden

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 20 (UPI).—The 27th annual session of the General Assembly ended last night with a mixed sense of accomplishment and failure.

At the closing meeting, the President of the Assembly, Stanislaw Trepczynski of Poland, warned that the new phase of the war in Vietnam, which he called "so inhuman in all its aspects," now "jeopardizes the future of defense and carries the gravest risk of increased tensions in international life."

Earlier in the day Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called in George Bush, the U.S. representative, a UN spokesman said, "to discuss the developments in Southeast Asia and to express his concern because of these developments." There was no elaboration of what was said at the meeting.

Today Mr. Waldheim, reported greatly concerned over the bombings, sought the advice of UN delegates on a possible peace initiative, Reuters said. Among those he called in for discussions was Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik. A UN spokesman said a meeting with Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua was "not excluded."

Familiar Subjects

A wide variety of resolutions on other issues, none of them startlingly new, were passed. They dealt with such familiar subjects as disarmament, colonialism, the Middle East, nuclear testing and the problem of refugees. During the session, 3,000 delegates from 137 nations deliberated 13 weeks.

The feud here between the Soviet Union and China sharpened through the session, and the language employed was often abusive, envenoming what would otherwise have been dull debates.

The United States suffered a major defeat and scored a major victory.

Its defeat came in its effort to have the Assembly convene an international conference that would take measures against international terrorism.

Its victory came as a result of an all-out campaign here, in Washington and in capitals around the world, to have its assessment for the regular UN budget trimmed.

More clearly than ever before, the session demonstrated that the smaller countries of the world—in Africa, Asia and Latin America—had the votes to dominate any issue raised here that they chose to dominate.

Sites Chosen

When the developing countries decided to locate the headquarters of the new environmental agency in Nairobi, Kenya, and the conference on the law of the sea

in Santiago, Chile, their resolutions were adopted by wide margins.

Yet when a Western nation tried to initiate even an innocuous resolution, the struggle would be uphill all the way and in the end the result might be failure.

Thus France, with Foreign Minister Schumann initiating the effort, worked tirelessly to win votes for a mild resolution that would afford journalists an internationally recognized identity card to help protect them in war zones. Despite a campaign that went on night and day and over weekends, the effort failed.

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Stanislaw Trepczynski, outgoing president of the UN General Assembly.

Libya Is Said to Be Pressing Hard Deal on Egypt Union

By Henry Tanner

TRIPOLI (UPI).—The Libyan government, to the surprise of many here, is driving a tough bargain in its negotiations with Egypt on union between the two countries.

Premier Moamer Qadhafi, who conceived the merger idea and then badgered his Egyptian counterpart, President Anwar Sadat, with public and private exhortations until the Egyptians accepted it in August, has lost none of his visionary zeal for the idea.

But his officials now say that by next September—the deadline set for complete union adopted at Mr. Qadhafi's urging—there will be a resounding declaration that the key issues will not be resolved by then and that "real unity must take shape gradually over a period of three or four years."

By contrast, many Egyptian officials who smiled at the idea of unity now speak glowingly of the economic, financial and even military advantages of merging the overpopulated, economically weak Egypt, with its 55 million people and its great political prestige in the Arab world, and the rich little Libya of two million inhabitants.

About a dozen joint committees are talking almost daily about various aspects of unity here and in Cairo.

The Libyans, conscious of their financial superiority, are resisting the creation of a single central bank and the unification of the two currencies. For instance, according to informed diplomats, Libya's foreign currency reserves are estimated at about \$3 billion while Egypt has a chronic hard-currency deficit.

For similar reasons, the Libyans are understood to be insisting that the two countries' development plans must be kept separate.

Libya has just completed the first half-year of a three-year development plan and all new projects and negotiations with third parties are being pushed ahead on the assumption that the plan will remain unchanged.

The plan calls for expenditures of more than one and a half billion Libyan dinars (\$3 billion) over the three years, a staggering figure in Egyptian terms. And Mr. Qadhafi in a speech recently spoke of development of a similar magnitude over 10 years—without mentioning Egypt.

Arab diplomats also say that the Libyans now are thinking in terms of maintaining the Libyan and Egyptian governments and giving them responsibility over their present territory under a joint federal government to be set up in Cairo.

Another solution, much more radical, would be to dismantle the two governments and let the union be governed by a central government in conjunction with local governments in the 20 Egyptian governorates and the three Libyan provinces.

Ironically, foreign residents trying to see these gentle satires on bureaucracy encounter bureaucracy themselves at the box office. They are told they must order their tickets through a state organization which handles the affairs of resident foreigners here. But a representative of this organization, when contacted, said the show was "sold out."

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Gabby Hartnett, Ex-Cub Catcher, Manager, Dies

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Charles (Gabby) Hartnett, 72, a former Chicago Cubs catcher and a member of baseball's Hall of Fame, died in a hospital here today.

Mr. Hartnett was admitted to the hospital Dec. 7 suffering from cirrhosis of the liver.

He had played 1,266 games with the Cubs from 1922 through 1930. He finished his career with the New York Giants in 1941. He wound up with a lifetime batting average of .287 and was a playing manager of the Cubs from 1935 to 1940.

Mr. Hartnett's totals of 37 homers in one season and 236 during his career were National League records for catchers until Roy Campanella of the Brooklyn Dodgers hit 41 in 1953 and 242 lifetime.

He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1955, along with Joe DiMaggio, among others. He won his nickname from his teammates in his rookie 1922 season because of his unrestrained verbal vigor on and off the field.

He had a brief stint as a coach for the Kansas City Athletics in 1956.

Jacques Deval

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Jacques Deval, 82, one of prewar France's best known playwrights died yesterday, his friends said today.

Mr. Deval was the author of many long-running plays, mostly in the light comic style of the Paris "theatre du boulevard."

Two of his works, "Eternité" and "Mademoiselle," were acted by the prestigious Comédie-Française troupe.

Swiss Approve Inflation Curbs

BERN, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Both houses of the Swiss parliament today approved a five-point package of austerity measures proposed by the government to curb inflation.

They aim principally at reducing the money supply and cutting down the volume of credit to check the rate of inflation, which is now running at more than 6 percent annually.

The measures include government "supervision" of wages, prices, profits and dividends, but do not amount to a wage and price freeze. Other measures are credit restriction, increased government powers to levy export deposits, limitation of tax depreciation to discourage investment and restrictions on building.

Parliament ended its winter session today and will reconvene March 5.

Athlete Dies of Wounds

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 20 (AP).—Irineo Morel, 52, a former Pan-American judo champion, died Monday of bullet wounds suffered Saturday night when two youths attacked him and his wife. Police said Mr. Morel was taking his pregnant wife to a hospital when the hoodlums attempted a holdup when the car stopped at an intersection.

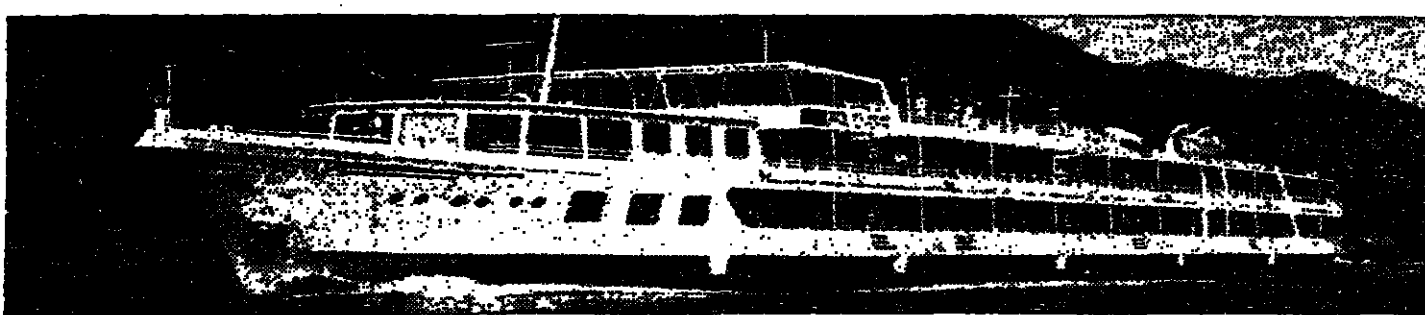
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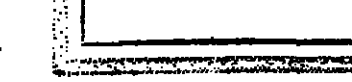
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5-Day excursion Vienna-Budapest-Passau with visit to the Wachau Valley:
Departure from Vienna: 20 April.
Tariff:
Per person, including 4 meals daily from D.M. 328.

5-Day excursion Vienna-Budapest-Passau:
Departure from Vienna: 30 April.
Tariff:
Per person, including 4 meals daily from D.M. 293.
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Departure from Passau: 20 May, 16 June, 13 July.
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1972

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137	72 1/2	NeuStar	12 1/2	12	72 1/2
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183	242	Rayner	206	13	18	17	1034</	

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هــكـة اءنه لاصل

—1972— Stocks and Bonds High. Low. Div. In \$ Sls. 100s. P/E High Low Last Net Chg.

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

Dec. 30, 1973				Dec. 30, 1973			
Bid	Ask	Change		Op.	Cl.	H.C.	
1 Day Fix	5 1/4	5 1/2	+ 1/4	London	64.70	64.65	- .05
1 Month	5 1/4	5 1/2	+ 1/4	Zurich	65.40	64.60	- .80
3 Months	5 15/16	6 1/16	Unch.	Paris (12 1/2 kilo)	68.54	64.54	- 1.27
6 Months	6 3/16	6 5/16	Unch.				
One Year	6 3/8	6 1/2	Unch.	U.S. dollars per ounce			

Midday Indicated Prices

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT
Dec. 28, 1972

The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the UNIT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (t)—monthly; (l)—irregular.	
(d) A.L.I. Growth Fund.....	\$F39.06
(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$11.97
(d) Am. Export Ind.....	\$12.22
(d) Amihala Fund.....	\$2.29
(w) Andrews Source.....	Can \$1.45
(w) Apollo (Temps) Inc pr.....	\$F123.43
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.....	\$15.88
(d) Arctic Fund S.A.....	\$11.98
(w) Asen Corporation.....	DM16.78
(d) Austral Fund S.A.....	\$2.30
(w) Austral's Selection Pd.....	\$7.10
BARCLAY HENRY FRONTOIR:	
(w) BHP Growth Fund.....	\$9.31
(w) BHP Japan Fund.....	\$11.28
(w) BHP Trans. S.A. & A.....	\$11.28
(w) BHP World Fund.....	\$10.82
(w) Broad & Wells Pd. Int'l.....	\$56.67
(d) Brownfields.....	\$24.49
(d) Cal. Land & Energy.....	\$47.68
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Pd.....	Can \$15.86
(d) Can. Electr. Growth Pd.....	Can \$13.89
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
(w) Capital Int'l.....	\$14.44
(w) Capital Int'l S.A.....	\$11.39
(d) Caribbean N.V. "Or" Ch.....	\$129.25
(d) Caribbean Crd. Int'l. Fed.....	\$11.32
(d) Convert. Pd. Int'l. Certs.....	\$10.88
(d) Convert. Pd. Int'l. Fed.....	\$11.93
(d) Convert. Bond Pd. Int'l.....	\$11.93
(d) Convert. Sec. N.V.....	\$794.79
(d) Convert. Int'l. Crd. Int'l.....	\$2.34
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) C.S. Funds-Bonds.....	\$F116.75
(d) C.S. Funds-Int'l.....	\$112.75
CREDIT SUISSE SWISS BANK CORP.:	
(d) Europe-Value.....	\$F160.50
(d) International.....	\$F113.00
(d) Switzerland New Ser.....	\$F20.00
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$2.25
(d) Delta Invest. Fund.....	\$67.06
(d) Delta Int'l.....	\$9.93
(d) Delta Int'l Fund.....	Yen 16,941
DREYFUS GROUP:	
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.....	\$13.25
(d) Dr. Interact. Inv. Pd.....	\$17.12
(d) Dr. Orlin Com. Bd.....	\$11.56
(d) Dr. Orlin Dist. Fund.....	\$43.50
(d) Euramont.....	\$2.74
(d) Executive Pd. Canada.....	\$2.74
FIDELITY:	
(w) Fidelity S.A.....	\$17.74
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund.....	\$22.35
(w) Fidelity Pacific Pd.....	\$22.35
(w) International Fund.....	\$124.40
(w) Int'l Income Fund.....	\$71.90
(w) Int'l Inv. Fund.....	DM1,365.00
(w) Invergill Shipping Pd.....	\$10.25
(w) Int'l Invest. Int'l. Pd. S.A.....	\$10.25
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund.....	\$10.25
(d) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$14.53
(d) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$15.89
(d) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$28.72
(d) Jordine Japan Fund.....	\$11.98
(d) K.S. Income Fund.....	LF1,085
(w) Kayer Real Estate Pd.....	\$5.10
(d) Kelson.....	\$5.10
(w) Kinnornter Management.....	\$13.44
(w) Kinnornter S.A. & A.....	\$10.44
(w) Leverage Corp. Hold.....	\$22.75
(w) Luxford.....	\$134.65
(w) Media Fund.....	\$73.45
(d) Mediolum Sml. Fund.....	\$11.93
(w) Merit Fund.....	\$5.85
(d) Newpark Inv. Fund.....	\$5.85
(w) N.M.F.P.....	\$109.27
(w) Nippon Int'l. Fund.....	\$11.93
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.....	\$2.71
(w) Nor. Amer. S.A. Fund.....	\$4.14
(w) Olynvick Corp. Fed. Int'l.....	\$5.85
(w) Opportunity Pd. Int'l.....	\$11.37
(w) Pacific Sheldar Fund.....	\$30.41
(d) Pan Am Resp. Fund.....	\$16.17
(w) Pacific World Fund.....	\$11.93
(w) Pyramid (CMC).....	\$29.24
(d) Reata Fund.....	\$67.25
(d) Reata Fund.....	\$27,400
(w) Roosevelt Fund.....	\$7.50
SAFE GROUP:	
(d) Safe Fund.....	\$10.28
(d) Safe Fund.....	\$14.38
(d) Global Fund.....	\$11.93
(w) Samual Portfolio.....	\$F63.25
(d) Selective Capital Int'l.....	\$11.93
(w) Selective Capital Int'l.....	\$5.44
(d) Senator Portfolio N.Y.....	\$5.21
SEMPER:	
(w) Sempere (N.A.V.).....	\$11.98
(w) Sempere (N.A.V.).....	\$11.98
SHAW GROUP:	
(d) Shaw Int'l Fund.....	\$3.84
(d) Shaw Realty.....	\$13.25
(w) Shareholders Fund.....	\$2.48
(d) Sunrise Fund.....	\$7.18
(d) Sunrise Fund.....	\$5.94
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
(d) Chair Selection Pd.....	\$11.55
(d) Creswell Fund.....	\$F9.45
(d) Creswell Fund.....	\$15.48
(d) Invest. Selection Pd.....	\$2.28
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
(w) Parson S. E. Est.....	\$F1,394
(w) Parson S. E. Est.....	\$F1,394
(w) Parson S. E. Est.....	\$F1,394
(w) Parson S. E. Est.....	\$F1,394

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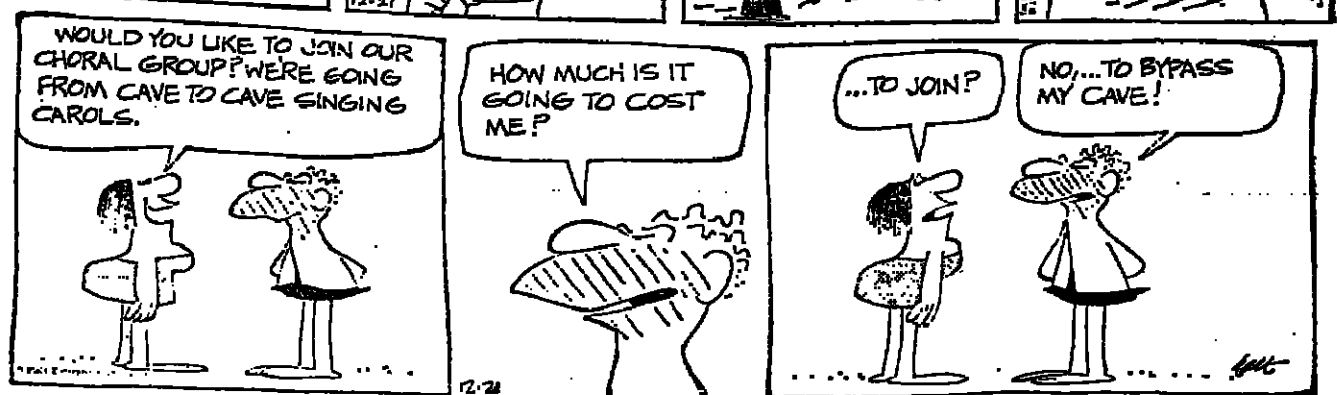
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PEANUTS



B.C.



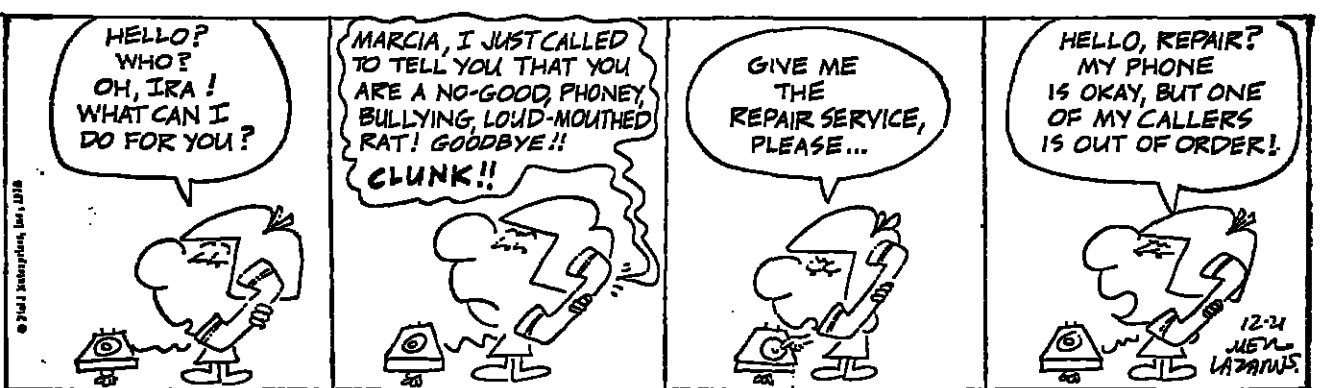
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BEETLE BAILEY



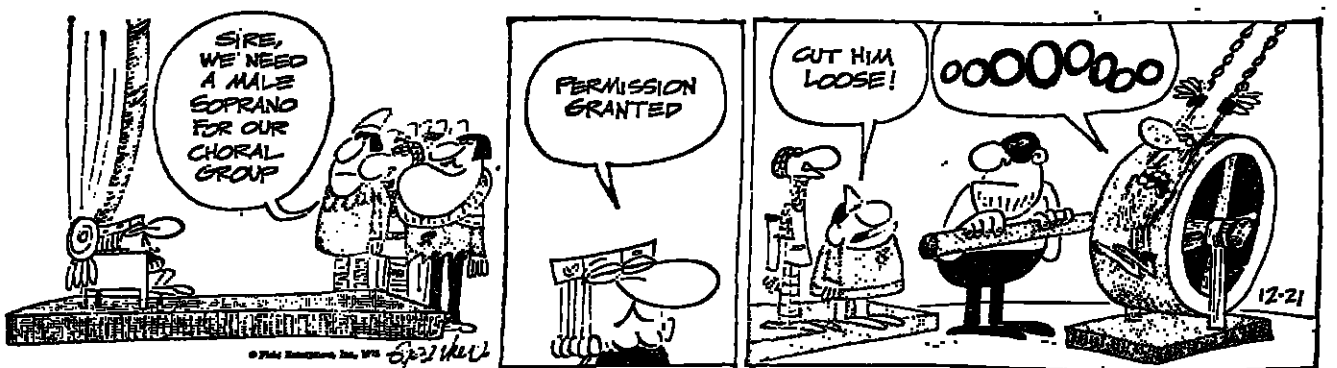
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the bidding shown, South was somewhat aggressive in continuing to game when his partner raised presumptively to three hearts over West's take-out double, for he could have anticipated that the diamond finesse would fail. However, his skill in the play justified his optimism.

The opening lead of a spade was as good as any for the defense. When East with the queen, the spade situation was such that neither side could lead the suit without giving away a trick. East shifted to the diamond nine, no doubt playing the second of touching high-cards for partnership agreement, and the finesse of the queen duly lost to the king.

West continued diamonds, and when South won with the ace he had to face the trump problem. The normal play was to reach the dummy by playing clubs and lead to the heart jack, for if West held a singleton it was two-ones against it being the king. But South judged that West was likely to have the heart king as part of the strength indicated by his take-out double. He therefore guessed to lead the heart ace

from his hand, and was rewarded when the king fell. A trump to the queen removed East's remaining trump, and dummy's last diamond was ruffed. A club was led to the queen, forcing West to play low, and the stage was set for the endplay. Two more rounds of trumps ending in dummy left this position:

NORTH
A9
K7
Q6
A4

EAST
K10
Q5
J10

SOUTH
J4
Q1
K9

On the lead of the last trump from dummy, East and South parted with clubs. If West had thrown the spade seven, South would have cashed the ace to drop the king. West therefore threw the club four, and was thrown in with a club. At the 12th trick, the problem posed after the first trick--who would lead the second round of spades?--was resolved in South's favor.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE -- that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ARCTT
ESSOU
INJOAD
HISVAL

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: ASSAY JOKER ORATOR QUAIN

Answer: The remainder doesn't work--"REST"

BOOKS

Children's Books

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

No children even care about the books they look at? I sometimes wonder--especially on the occasions when my 3-year-old becomes inseparably attached to the most visually trite books available to him. The presence of familiar objects and the ritual of repeating stories seem the only criteria that matter to small children, and there is really no use trying to explain to them the wonders of Maurice Sendak, Arthur Rackham, or Wilhelm Busch. Nevertheless, since it is still the wrong time to buy a book, here is a roundup in no particular order of what struck me as the best children's picture books to be published this year. (By picture books I suppose I mean books in which the illustrations seem at least as important as the text.)

"William Doll," by Charlotte Zolotor. Pictures by William Fene du Bois. (Clarke & Row, \$3.95.) You'll nod to yourself knowingly when you learn that this is the story of a boy who longs for a doll to hug and cradle in his arms and feed and tuck in bed. The other boys giggle and call William a sissy, and with the encouragement of his concerned father he learns to love basketball and electric trains. But he still wants a doll; and why not? Sure, the point is a subtle blow for the depolarization of the sexes, but it's effectively made. And the pictures by Mr. Fene du Bois give it humor and warmth.

"Red Riding Hood," retold in verse by Beatrice Schank de Regniers. Drawings by Edward Gorey. (Atheneum, \$5.95.) I can take or leave Mrs. de Regniers's verse version of the old fairy tale. But Edward Gorey's un-gory illustrations--bright red and olive green--are something else, except that why Red Riding Hood trusts Mr. Gorey's slippery comic sinister wolf for even one panel passeth all understanding.

"Miss Jaster's Garden." Story and Pictures by R. M. Bodecker. (Golden Press, \$1.95.) How Jessica Jaster--due to a combination of circumstances affecting her eyesight--accidentally plants and cultivates a patch of marigold, baby's breath and sweet William among the quills of a hedgehog that lives in her garden. A little farfetched, to be sure, but Mr. Bodecker's watercolor illustrations are all soft English springtime, and the hedgehog ("I'm in bloom!" cried Hedge.) is a fitting floral center-piece.

"Milton the Early Riser," by Robert Kraus. Pictures by José & Ariane Aruego. (Windmill/Dutton, \$5.95.) Milton--although you may find it difficult to credit--is a panda. (On second thought, it's better than calling him Milton or I Ching or Mao.) And the joke is that he wakes up before all the other animals and wears himself out trying to wake them up, so that by the time they do get up, Milton has fallen back

to sleep again. Amusing enough, if a teeny anthropomorphic and the Aruegos' splashy-bright pictures--filled with blue elephants, green yaks, red-and-yellow serpents and blue tortoises--are a feast for the eyes. "George and Martha." Written and illustrated by James Marshall. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$4.50.) George and Martha are two domesticated hippopotamuses who are "friends" and prosperous in their own hippo. No, actually George and Martha are two blobs of gray wash given hippo definition by squiggly black lines. (I refuse to believe that George, floating through the air after tripping, will actually hit the pavement.) There are four episodes in this chronicle of their lives together. They are funny in just the right way for children who are first discovering humor.

"I Saw a Ship A-Sailing." Pictures by Janina Domanska. (Macmillan, \$4.95.) At first glance, the illustrations that accompany the old rhyme--"I saw a ship a-sailing/A-sailing on the sea/And it was a pretty thing/For you and for me"--look most ordinary. But as you look further--The sails were made of silk/And the masts were made of gold--Janina Domanska's elaborately patterned cross-hatchings and parallel lines begin to exert their pull on your eyes. Finally, they lend the book a visual charm that makes it seem to tinkle like brightly colored icicles falling down.

"Fast-Slow, High-Low: A Book of Opposites," and "Crash! Bang! Boom!" by Peter Spier. (Both Doubleday, \$4.95.) Two new picture books by the author of last year's anthology of animal sounds, "Gobble Growl Brum," the first illustrating in a variety of ways the difference between wet and dry, deep and shallow, and so on; the second spelling out the sounds of activities like sharpening a knife ("Whit-whet"), blowing out candles on a cake ("Puff-puff"), playing Ping-Pong ("Ping-pong"), and so on. If the familiar objects the children want, here they are in delicate, appealing detail.

"Once Upon a Time: The Fairy Tale World of Arthur Rackham," edited by Marjory Darrell. (Viking Studio, \$14.95.) An anthology, including Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," Charles Dickens's "A Christmas Carol," and J. M. Barrie's "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens," among other selections, with illustrations by the great Edwardian children's book artist, Arthur Rackham, whose last work was Kenneth Grahame's "The Wind in the Willows," and whose style is so appealing that his illustrations for "Alice" compare not altogether unfavorably with those of John Tenniel.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

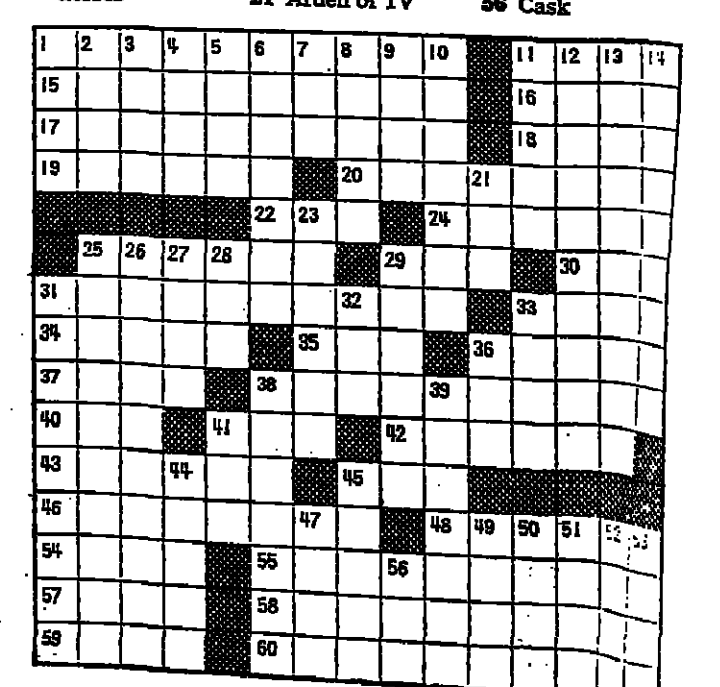
CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS
1 Skating spins
11 Exclamations
15 Famous pianist
16 Portland
17 Of small celestial bodies
18 Hindu land grant
19 Brought up
20 Stationer's item
22 Proceed, in Scotland
24 Turns inside out
25 Boxes
29 Exist
30 Roosted
31 Study of early man
33 Part of a French play
34 Novarro
35 Go wrong
36 Group in a loft
37 Mind
38 Horsemen on the rancho
40 Frog's perch
41 "The king's horses"

42 Self-seekers
43 Narcotic
45 Beast of burden
46 Digger
48 Indian chief
54 Italian island
55 Newspaper stands
57 Depend
58 Darwin, for one
59 Compass points
60 Develops

DOWN
1 Partly open
2 Flower
3 Movie dog
4 Beverage
5 De Valera's land
6 Satiates
7 French pronoun
8 Expanded, as arms of a cross
9 Israeli name
10 Resonant in tone
11 Poplar
12 Bridge-pad tally
13 Adjustment
14 College terms
21 Arden of TV

23 "It's ---" (bargain)
25 Fruits for jelly
26 Capable of being improved
27 Sailor's greeting
28 Word with horn or plate
29 Splendid displays
31 Those on bended knee
32 Globe
33 Attention-getting word
36 Metric measures: Abbr.
38 Merciful
39 Landlords
41 Devoured
44 All in --- work
45 Santa
47 Jewish month
48 --- on the floor
49 Eyelash: Prefix
51 Long-run musical
52 Other
53 Navy transport or plane
56 Cask



Breaks Killy's World Cup Mark

Miss Proell Skis to Record 19th Victory

From Wire Dispatches
SALZBURG, Austria, Dec. 20.—Annemarie Proell, 19, today became the most successful World Cup skier ever as she won the women's giant slalom by more than a second.

The victory by the Austrian girl was her 19th in a World Cup race, breaking the mark of France's Jean-Claude Killy. Today was also Miss Proell's second victory in two days as she opened a 55-point lead in the World Cup which she has dominated the past two seasons.

Miss Proell was the first skier on the 1,930-meter (6,225 feet) 48-gate course and she finished in 1 minute 17.17 seconds. Runner-up was teammate Monika Kaserer, in 1:18.62, and third, Liechtenstein's Hanni Wenzel, who clocked 1:19.65.

For Miss Proell, it was also her third victory in four Cup events this season, losing only a slalom race in which she fell on the second heat. She now has 74 World Cup points, Jacqueline Rouvier of France, who did not compete today because of a pulled muscle in her left ankle, is still second in the standings with 40 points. Also out of action today was Switzerland's Marie-Thérèse Nadig, who beat Miss Proell in the giant slalom in the Olympics. Miss Nadig suffered bruises in a fall at the finish line of yesterday's downhill.

After her record-setting performance, Miss Proell said, "I've trained for all three types of race and I can compete in them all." She added that the Austrian team's men's team has aided her quick start.

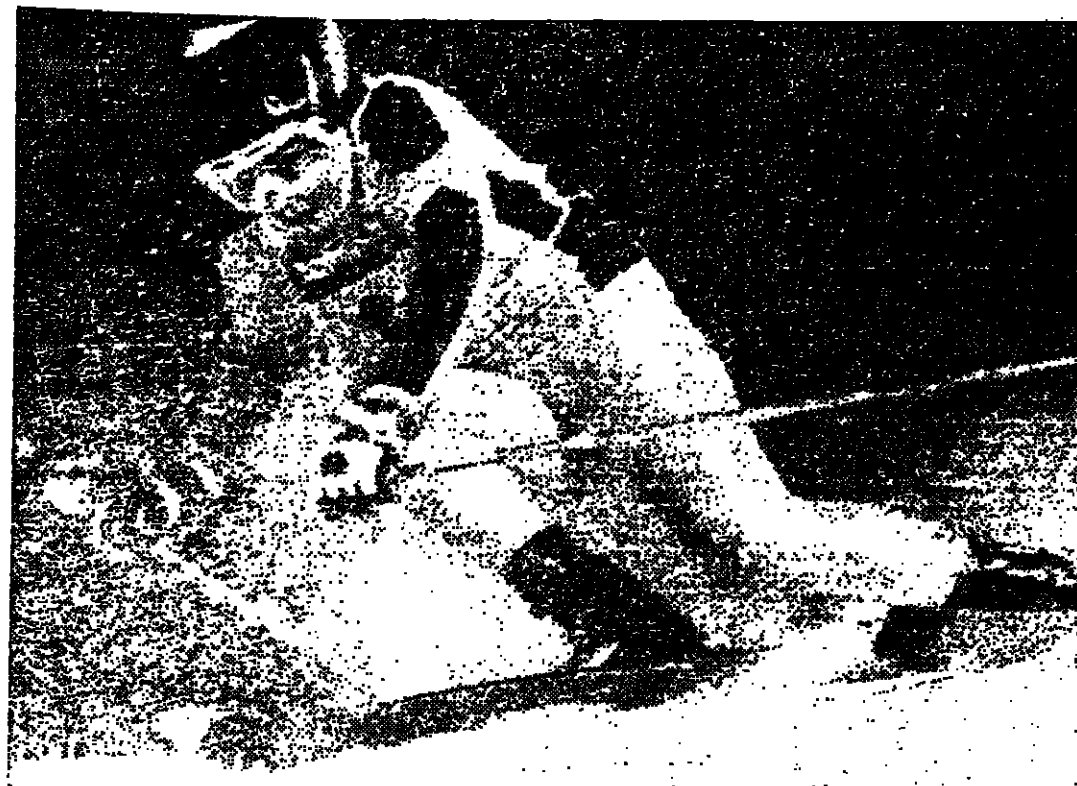
"I like to train with the men's team. That boosts my ego," she said. The giant slalom was another national triumph for the young and enthusiastic Austrian team. Yesterday, five girls placed in the top 12 of the downhill. Today, five girls placed in the top ten. Miss Kaserer's second-place finish put her in third place in the World Cup standings with 38 points.

A surprise result was the third place, for Liechtenstein's Miss Wenzel, who described it as "my most beautiful success ever."

She completed the course in 1:19.65, edging France's Patricia Emonet, who finished in 1:19.71. It was a disappointing day for the French with Danielle Bernier, who finished seventh, apparently not in form and almost falling in the final stretch, and Isabelle Mir finishing more than five seconds behind the winner.

GIANT SLALOM
1. Annemarie Proell, Austria, 1:17.17
2. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 1:18.62
3. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:19.65
4. Patricia Emonet, France, 1:19.71
5. Brigitte Schroll, Austria, 1:19.80
6. Wilfried Drexel, Austria, 1:19.85
7. Danielle Bernier, France, 1:19.88
8. Kathy Krüger, Canada, 1:20.20
9. Ingrid Isaksson, Sweden, 1:20.25
10. Laurie Krüger, Canada, 1:20.47

WOMEN'S CUP STANDINGS
1. Annemarie Proell, Austria, 74 points
2. Jacqueline Rouvier, France, 40
3. Patricia Emonet, France, 38
4. Brigitte Schroll, Austria, 28
5. Ingrid Isaksson, Sweden, 20
6. Wilfried Drexel, Austria, 18
7. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 15
8. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 15



BENT TOWARD VICTORY—Austria's Annemarie Proell speeds toward record 19th victory in World Cup competition as she wins women's giant slalom.

Michigan Soph Shows Super Form

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Campy Russell is beginning to live up to his preseason notices and that will make Michigan a dangerous team this college basketball season.

Russell, a 6-foot-7-inch sophomore forward who has been tabbed as a future all-American, started slowly this season but has been improving with each game. Last night he turned in his best effort of the season when he scored 30 points to help Michigan win its own invitation tournament with a 101-65 victory over Toledo.

The Wolverines, though currently unranked, have a 6-1 won-lost record and in Russell and

senior Henry Wilmore, they boast one of the best one-two punches in college basketball. Wilmore, a second team all-American last year, scored 28 points against Toledo and was selected as the tournament's most valuable player.

In other action involving the top 10 teams, fourth-ranked North Carolina State defeated Davidson, 103-90; fifth-ranked Minnesota clobbered San Francisco State, 78-38; sixth-ranked Long Beach State routed Hofstra, 93-44, in the first round of the Nassau Classic and seventh-ranked Missouri downed South Alabama, 94-68.

Joe Cafferky scored 25 points

in helping unbeaten North Carolina State to its seventh straight victory. Davidson, led by John Faloon's 23 points, trailed by only one point with 9:05 remaining but couldn't wrest the lead away from the taller Wildcats.

Minnesota, boosting its record to 5-0, overwhelmed San Francisco State as the Gophers coasted to a 38-18 half-time lead. Clyde Turner led Minnesota with 20 points.

Long Beach State had an equally easy time disposing of Hofstra. The taller 48ers held the Flying Dutchmen to 13 points in the first half and cleared their bench early in the second half en route to their fifth straight triumph. Ed Ratleff, Ernie Douse and Leonard Gray each had 14 points for Long Beach State.

Al Eberhart scored a career-high 31 points to lead unbeaten Missouri to its eighth straight triumph. Missouri's game open at the end of the first half with a streak of 15 straight points.

Elsewhere, Marvin Barnes scored 23 points and grabbed 18 rebounds to lead 13th-ranked Providence to a 73-60 victory over Oregon; Jeff Dawson poured in 29 points to lead Illinois to an 85-61 upset of 17th-ranked Purdue; and sophomore Henry Williams scored 25 points to pace Jacksonville to a 92-89 victory over Oral Roberts in the second half of the Nassau Classic doubleheader.

Cal Goodrich led the Lakers with 22 points while Jim McMillan had 27. Wilt Chamberlain had 25 points and 22 rebounds and Pat Riley scored 14 of his 15 points in the second half.

Hawks 119, Kings 109
At Atlanta, the Hawks held off a third-quarter bid by Kansas City-Omaha to take a 119-102 victory. The Kings cut into a 12-point Atlanta half-time lead as Sam Lacey and Nate Williams each scored 12 points in the third quarter. But Atlanta, leading 93-88 with 10:30 to play, went on a 14-2 scoring binge to put the game away.

Nate Archibald, the NBA's leading scorer, led the Kings with 31 and Williams had 13.

Rockets 137, Chaps 115
DENVER, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Ralph Simpson paced Denver's second-quarter 40-point effort as the Rockets beat Dallas, 137-115, last night in American Basketball Association action.

Simpson scored a total of 35 points. Denver shot 51 percent from the field to the Chaparrals' 39 percent and hit on 22 more free throws than the Texas club.

Cougars 116, Conquistadors 111
Billy Cunningham scored 33 points, hauled down 15 rebounds and had 11 assists to lead Carolina to a 116-111 victory in San Diego.

NBA Results
Tuesday's Games
San Francisco 113, Boston 112 (Thurmond 32, Barry 27; White 30, Haynes 28)
Portland 109, Chicago 100 (Wicks 31, Pettit 24; Walker 20, Van Lier 19)
Phoenix 117, New York 94 (Eastman 24, Scott 27; Monroe 17, Pradler 12)
Milwaukee 121, Seattle 117 (Jabbar 23, Robertson 17; Butler 15, Hayward 13)
Los Angeles 120, Buffalo 100 (Goodrich 22, McMillen 27; Smith 28, McAdoo 22)
Atlanta 119, KC-Omaha 102 (Hudson 27, Maravich 25; Archibald 32, Williams 12)

ABA Results
Tuesday's Games
Denver 137, Dallas 115 (Simpson 35, Jantzi 21; R. Jones 21, Spivey 20)
Carolina 116, San Diego 111 (Cunningham 33, Caldwell 23; Miller 21, Johnson 20)
Chicago 74, Peoria 61

Suns Embarrass Knicks, 117-84

Warriors Halt Celtic Streak At 9 by Stopping Late Rally

OAKLAND, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The Golden State Warriors squandered a 15-point third-period lead, but staved off a Boston rally to post a 115-112 National Basketball Association victory last night, snapping the Celtics' 9-game victory streak.

The loss dropped Boston's won-lost record to 26-4, still the best in the NBA. The victory boosted Golden State to 30-11.

Guard Jo Jo White, who led the Celtics with 30 points, hit a lay-up to give Boston the lead, 108-106, with 3 minutes 22 seconds remaining. A free throw by Jim Barnett and two more by Jeff Mullins then placed the Warriors ahead to stay with 2:41 to go.

Suns 117, Knicks 84
Phoenix scored 19 straight points during a six-minute second-quarter span to rout New York, 117-84, at home. The spurt took the Suns from a 10-point deficit to a nine-point lead with 4:24 remaining in the half.

Clem Haskins led the Suns with 29 points, 17 in the final quarter. Charlie Scott added 27, Dick Van Arsdale 25 and Neal Walk 19 for the winners.

Trail Blazers 109, Bulls 100
At Chicago, Sidney Wicks and Geoff Petrie combined for 55 points to lead Portland to a 109-100 victory over the Bulls. It was only the second victory in the last 13 games for the Trail Blazers.

College Basketball

MICHIGAN INVITATION
(Championship)
Michigan 101, Toledo 65.
(Consolation)
Western Mich. 76, Morehead St. 74.

NASSAU CLASSIC
(Championship)
Long Beach 93, Hofstra 44.
Jacksonville 92, Oral Roberts 88.

East
Drexel 62, Glenshire 51.
Army 72, Kings Point 50.
Clemson 67, Edinboro 61.
Marquette 60, Wagner 55.
St. Lawrence 63, St. Lawrence 63.
New Paltz 62, Pace 55.
New York 64, Newark Rutgers 56.
Frederick 61, Jersey City 64.
Valdosta 59, Brown 58.

Midwest
Purdue 73, Oswego 60.
Maine 60, Rhode Island 69.
Spartan 59, Amer. Int. 61.
Brainerd 59, Worcester Poly 64.
Harrisburg 59, Holy Cross 60.
St. Elizabeth 59, Ashland 55.

South
SE Louisiana 78, McNeese 61.
North Carolina 82, Davidson 70.
LSU 100, Georgia Southern 90.

Far West
Purdue 73, San Jose 61.
Mich. St. 66, Central Mich. 74.
Illinois 65, Furman 61.
Doyle 69, San Diego 73.
Minnesota 72, San Fran 72.
Iowa 58, South Dakota 55.
Wisconsin 77, W. Virginia 52.
Missouri 74, South Ala. 62.
Kearl (Ohio) 61, Aurora 62.

Colorado 77, Stanford 72
Montana 72, St. Albans 71.
Montana 72, Hayward 62.
Mary's 61, Cal Aggie 61.
Pacifica 62, Chico 61.
Occidental 77, Chapman 61.
John Brown 74, Pepperdine 61.

Sorry, but All Bets Are Off on British Golf Courses

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI).—In this holy season it is reassuring to note that Ladbroke's, the reliable London house that caters to Britain's bettors as Howard Samuels would like to serve the sporting gentry of New York, has been declared persona non grata on British golf courses, not to say race tracks.

After a brief flirtation with the bookmakers, the Royal and Ancient Club and the Professional Golfers' Association have concluded that gambling on the greens is not cricket.

From now on, anybody who wishes to place a few quid on Tony Jacklin or Bob Charles will have to phone his bookie up in town. There'll be no more Ladbroke's counselors setting up their tables beside the 18th fairway.

The decision will gratify golfers such as Arnold Palmer and Gary Player, who were scandalized when they saw Ladbroke's doing business in a tent at Turnberry, Scotland, during the \$154,750 John Player tournament last September.

"We don't have this in the U.S.," Palmer said then, "and my feeling is that it is not necessary. Wherever there is gambling, there must be at least a danger of something underhanded."

Matter of Preference
"It is not traditional to have this on the golf course," said Gary Player, who owns a stable of race horses.

"It lowers the standard, the whole image of golf," said Neil Cole, of the British Ryder Cup team.

So, speaking of the matter, they settled their messes, relaxed with a few hands of gin and were off to the greyhound races.

"We don't have this in the U.S.," said Palmer, a regular participant in the Sahara Invitational in the cheery climate of Las Vegas.

The Sahara is one of our holiest sites, so sacred that when Jack Nicklaus was asked to represent the United States in the World Cup matches in Australia this year, he declined because he, like Palmer, owed it to American golf to stay and compete in the Sahara.

For that one, the odds are posted in the hotel lobby between the craps table and the blackjack game, just beyond the slots.

Marcol's Kicking Helps Green Bay Migrate to Playoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—When the Detroit Lions defeated the Minnesota Vikings, 23-31, in 1968 on six field goals by Garo Yepremian, four in the fourth quarter, losing coach Norm Van Brocklin was solicited for a comment.

"They ought to tighten the immigration laws," Van Brocklin said.

There has never been such a sentiment in the multi-ethnic city of Green Bay, Wis., where the president of the Packers is Dominic Olejniczak, the vice president Richard Bourguignon, the secretary John Torinus, and the placekicker is Chester Marcol.

The rare rookie of such high polish that he was billed as the "solution" to one of the Packers' biggest problems—kicking for points—before the season began, Marcol is ready referred to as "The Polish Kid" from Opole (in his native country).

His off-the-field goal is to get his mother off the assembly line at a tire plant in the Detroit area, with playoff goal.

The Packers oppose the Redskins in Washington on Sunday in a National Football Conference playoff game. There will be \$25,000 apiece for the Super Bowl victory.

Marcol is a sort of naturalized European-style kicker who was brought to this country in 1965 by his widowed mother and became very large in a little college—Hillsdale in Michigan. He could not speak any English when he first came to the United States.

He attracted attention at Hillsdale when he kicked 104 consecutive extra points, which are equivalent to 19 or 20 yard field goals in pro ranks.

The Packers had nine other placekickers after Don Chandler retired in 1967 and their collective percentage of field-goal success was 44%. Marcol has connected on 23 of 48, a 48% average.

Field goals might have won five games for the Packers in 1971 when rookie head coach Dan Devine, from the University of Missouri, finished with a 4-6-2 record. They lost to Minnesota, 3-0, to the Giants by three and tied the Lions and Cardinals.

This season, Devine hired Hank Kuhlmann from his Miami staff as the first special-teams coach in Green Bay history and went high—second round—in the draft for a placekicker.

There was a quick turn-around in close games. Marcol kicked three field goals in the 16-13 upset of Dallas, two in a 20-17 victory over Chicago, winning the game in the last minute. One in a 24-23 defeat of the Lions; all nine points in a 10-9 loss to Atlanta; three-for-three in repeating over the Bears, 23-17, and three-for-four in the 21-16 loss to the Redskins.

Redskins' Brown Unanimous Pick As National Conference All-Star

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Larry Brown, who was supposed to be too small and too hard of hearing to become a pro football star, was the only player to be unanimously selected yesterday to the United Press International 1972 National Football Conference all-star team.

Brown, the Washington Redskins' scabback who led conference rushers with 1,218 yards even though he was sidelined with injuries in the final two games, was named on all 39 ballots by the panel of NFL football writers.

Brown joined John Brockington of Green Bay, who edged Ron Johnson of the New York Giants by one vote, and quarterback Frank Taylor of the Minnesota Vikings in the NFC backfield.

The wide receivers are Gene Washington of San Francisco and Hal Jackson of Philadelphia and the tight end is Ted Kwalick of San Francisco. The offensive line includes center Forrest Blue of San Francisco, guards Jim Noland of Dallas and Tom Mack of Los Angeles and tackles Rayfield Wright of Dallas and Ron Yary of Minnesota.

The defensive unit includes ends Claude Humphrey of Atlanta and Jack Gregory of New York, tackles Alan Page of Minnesota and Bob Lilly of Dallas, middle linebacker Dick Butkus of Chicago, linebackers Chris Hanburger

Kentucky Picks Curry
LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 20 (UPI).—Frank Curry, the head football coach at the University of Miami for the last two years, accepted a five-year contract yesterday as coach of the University of Kentucky.

HAUTEFEUILLE V.O.
7, rue Hautefeuille - 033.62.50
ELYSEES - LINCOLN V.O.

WHEN DOES THE GAME END AND THE TERROR BEGIN?

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM

